

REMARKS

Claims 7-16, 18-26 and 30-32 are active. While a clean copy of claims is provided for the convenience of the Examiner, no amendments have been made. No new matter has been added. Favorable consideration of this amendment and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

Rejection—35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph

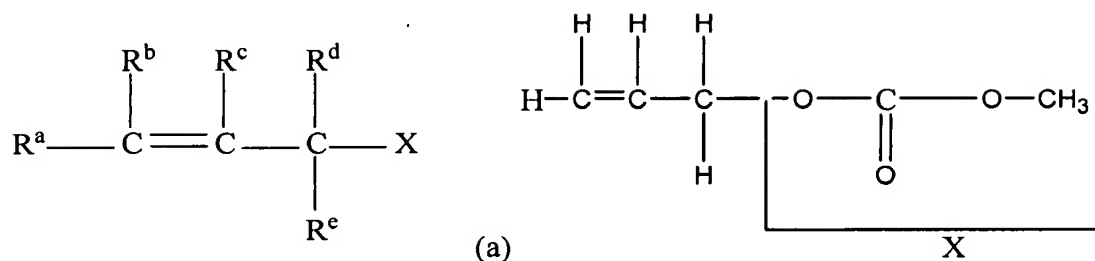
Claims 7-16, 18-26 and 30-32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as lacking adequate written description for “is a compound in which X in the first allyl compound is substituted with AO”. The Examiner has indicated that “The AO group is only used in reference to the oxygen nucleophilic agent”, however, it is not necessary for the specification to explicitly describe the exact wording “the second allyl compound is a compound in which X in the first allyl compound is substituted with AO” when that concept is clearly described.

Under U.S. practice, a claim term need not be literally described in the specification.

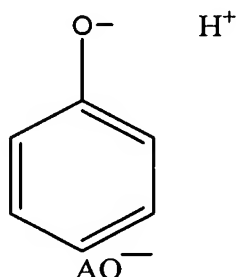
The test for determining compliance with the written description requirement is whether the disclosure of the application as originally filed reasonably conveys to the artisan that the inventor had possession at that time of the later claimed subject matter, **rather than the presence or absence of literal support** in the specification for the claim language (emphasis added)”, In re Kaslow, 217 USPQ 1089 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Here, the alleged new matter--the concept of substituting the leaving group (X) in the first allyl compound (allyl-X) with the group AO in the oxygen nucleophilic compound (AO-H) to obtain a second allyl compound (allyl-AO)--is clearly disclosed. Moreover, this aspect of the invention is actually exemplified in Example 1 on page 59 of the specification:

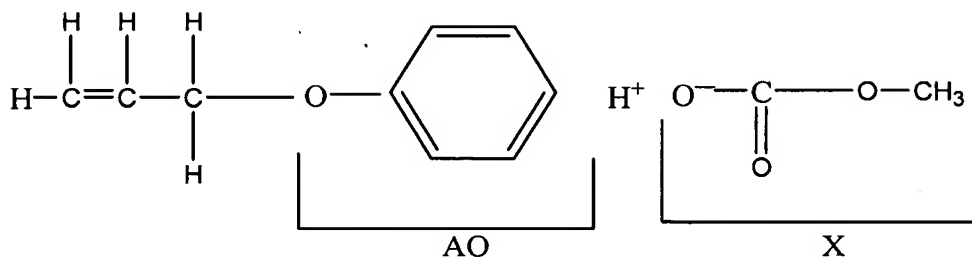
First allyl compound = allyl methyl carbonate:



Oxygen nucleophilic agent = phenol, where  $AO^-$  and  $H^+$  are shown below:



2<sup>nd</sup> allyl compound = allyl phenyl ether



Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request that this new matter rejection be withdrawn.

#### Rejection—35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 7-9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22-24 and 30-32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Trost, U.S. Patent No. 4,051,157. The Applicants incorporate their prior arguments with respect to the differences between the invention and Trost which render the invention not anticipated.

Trost does not disclose oxygen nucleophiles having the specific structure required by the claims. That is, “. . . wherein the oxygen nucleophilic agent. . . is a compound containing

an oxygen atom expressed by AO-H or its deprotonated form  $\text{AO}^-$ . . .” Trost neither discloses nor suggests such a specific structure.

While the Examiner asserts that Trost discloses that oxygen nucleophiles may be used, Trost discloses nothing more than a general description “the carbon nucleophiles can be replaced with oxygen or nitrogen nucleophiles”. Thus, Trost does not disclose with specificity the oxygen nucleophiles having the specific structure defined in the present claims and cannot anticipate the present claims which require this structure.

Furthermore, Trost does not exemplify the invention, nor does it teach the invention with sufficient specificity to amount to anticipation. To anticipate an invention, the prior art must disclose the invention with sufficient specificity or permit one to immediately envisage it, see MPEP 2131.02(A).

Reference patent's generic formula encompasses a vast number and perhaps even an infinite number of compounds; even though applicants' claimed compounds are encompassed by this broad generic disclosure, disclosure by itself does not describe applicants' claimed invention within meaning of 35 U.S.C. 102(b). *In re Petering and Fall*, 133 USPQ 275; 301 F.2d 676 (CCPA 1962)

“[E]arlier disclosure of a genus does not necessarily prevent patenting a species member of that genus,” *Eli Lilly & Co. v. Bd of Regents of the Univ. of Washington*, 334 F.3d 1264, 1270 [67 USPQ2d 1161] (citing *Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Ben Venue Labs., Inc.*, 246 F.3d 1368, 1380 [58 USPQ2d 1508] (Fed. Cir. 2001)).

Here, Trost discloses a broad genus of catalysts (“any trivalent phosphorous compound”, col. 3, lines 43-44). Like the situation in *Petering*, this represents a vast number and potentially unlimited number of compounds. On the other hand, the invention is directed to a monodentate phosphate having formula (I). Moreover, Trost discloses a process which uses a vast, potentially unlimited number, of different carbon or oxygen nucleophiles, while the invention is directed to oxygen nucleophiles expressed by the formula AO-H or  $\text{AO}^-$ . On

both accounts, Trost does not permit one to immediately envisage the claimed process and cannot anticipate the invention.

As noted above, Trost discloses nothing more than the general description "The carbon nucleophiles can be replaced with oxygen or nitrogen nucleophiles". Trost indicates that any one of a phosphorus compound, a phosphine or a phosphite may be used as well as that carbon nucleophiles and oxygen nucleophiles may be used equally. Trost does not disclose any specific combination of a phosphite and an oxygen nucleophilic agent. It discloses only a combination of a phosphine and a carbon nucleophilic agent in its Examples. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn since Trost does not disclose the structure of the oxygen nucleophilic agent required by the invention, nor does it exemplify the invention, nor does it teach the combination of a phosphate and an oxygen nucleophilic agent with sufficient specificity to anticipate the invention.

While Trost has not been applied under 35 U.S.C. §103, to expedite prosecution, the Applicants now explain why Trost does not render the invention obvious.

(i) A characteristic feature of the invention resides in that in its ability to produce a a desired second allyl compound using an oxygen nucleophilic agent having a specific structure. As recognized by the inventors, an excellent characteristic activity can be developed by combining the required oxygen nucleophilic agent with a specific phosphite compound.

The problems solved by selecting a specific oxygen nucleophilic agent as well as a particular type of phosphate compound are clearly disclosed on page 5, lines 14 to 25 of the specification. Trost does not disclose or suggest that such a remarkable effect can be developed by combination of these compounds.

It has been an on-going goal or objective to those of skill in the art to improve the activity and selectivity of reactions. However, it requires significant research and discoveries

to do this, since the activity and selectivity of such reactions can fundamentally change depending on the type of phosphorous ligand used. Namely, even if it is known that some specific phosphorus ligand is capable of efficiently effectuating some reaction, it is difficult to predict that some other ligand would also do so. Variation in steric and electronic properties of phosphorous ligands make it difficult to predict the reactivity of phosphorous ligands.

(ii) On the other hand, many methods have been proposed to parameterize and categorize the characters of different phosphorous ligands. Among them, the parameters of phosphorus ligand of Tolman are well known to those skilled in the art--see Tolman, Chemical Reviews, 1977, Vol. 77, No. 3, pages 313-348 (attached).

Tolman discloses that as parameters for classifying phosphorus ligands,  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  as parameters for steric effect and electronic effect, respectively, are very useful. Namely, ligands showing similar values in both of  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  show similar reactivities. Further, if the  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  parameters of two ligands are different, these ligands would show different reactivities.

For example, even if some phosphorus ligand having a large steric hindrance (i.e., where  $\Theta$  is large) and a large electron donative property (where  $\nu$  is small) is suitable for some reaction, some other reaction may require as a suitable ligand a phosphorous ligand having a large steric hindrance ( $\Theta$  is large) and small electron donative property ( $\nu$  is large). Further, in such a reaction, it cannot be said that the larger the value  $\Theta$  is, the better. In some cases, a phosphorous ligand having  $\Theta$  within an optimum range is preferred.

Namely, the optimum combination of  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  values depends on the reactions, and it is difficult to predict that some phosphorous ligand with specific  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  values excellent for some reaction may suitably be used for other reactions.

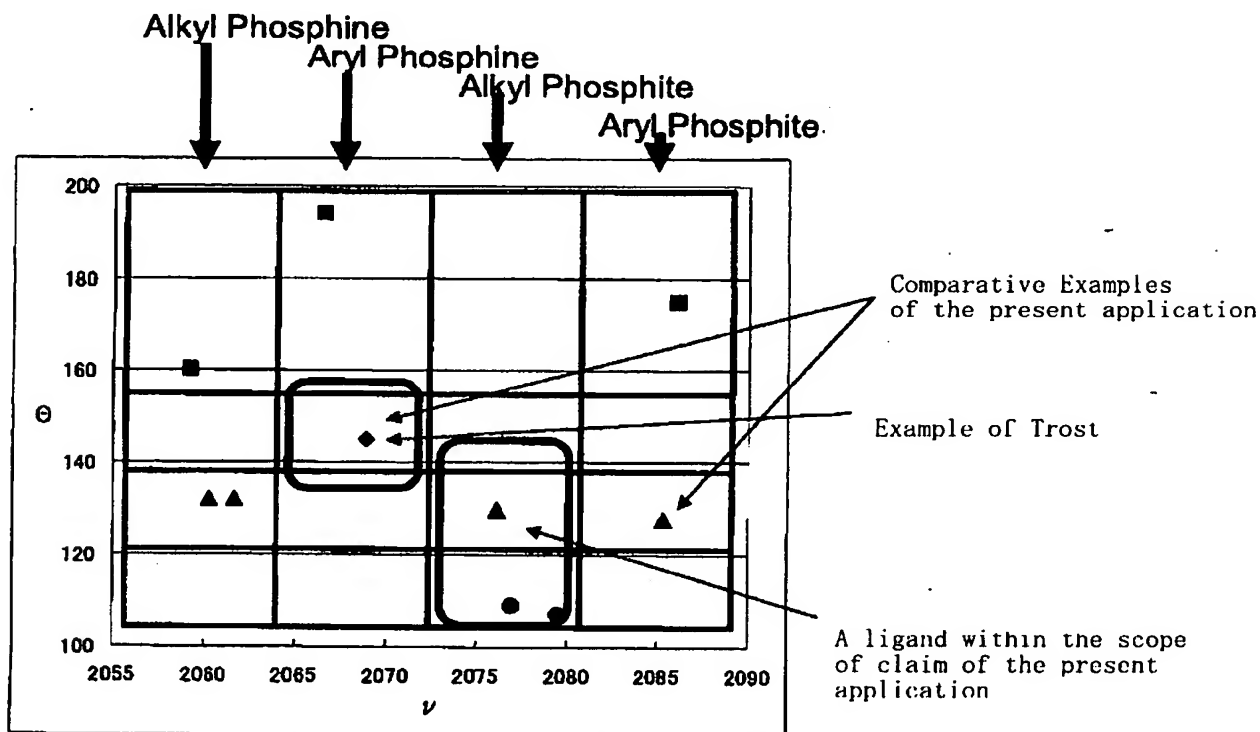
(iii) As depicted below, the steric and electron structures of phosphorous ligands described in Trost are different from the steric and electron structures of the phosphorous

ligand of the present invention. In the following Table 1, the  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  values of the phosphorous ligand indicated in Appendixes A and B of Tolman are summarized.

Table 1

	$\nu$	$\Theta$
PiPr <sub>3</sub>	2059.2	160
Pbu <sub>3</sub>	2060.3	132
Pet <sub>3</sub>	2061.7	132
P(o-Tol) <sub>3</sub>	2066.6	194
PPh <sub>3</sub>	2068.9	145
P(OiPr) <sub>3</sub>	2076.1	130
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	2077	109
P(Ome) <sub>3</sub>	2079.5	107
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	2085.3	128
P(O-o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -t-Bu) <sub>3</sub>	2086.1	175

Further, in the following Fig. 1, the  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  values of respective ligands are plotted. To simplify this explanation, the  $\Theta$  and  $\nu$  values are classified into four ranges (columns), respectively, and into 16 areas as shown in the following graph (Fig. 1):



(iv) The  $\nu$  value indicates the electronic effect and shows that the larger the value is, the more electron donative the phosphorous ligand is. Further, the four ranges (columns) of the  $\nu$  value in the above graph correspond to "alkylphosphine", "aryl phosphine", "alkyl phosphite" and "aryl phosphite" in order from small value to large value. The  $\Theta$  value indicates the steric effect and shows that the smaller the value is, the smaller the steric hindrance of the phosphorous ligand is. This  $\Theta$  value depends on the steric structure of a phosphorous substituent.

Trost describes that in addition to  $\text{PPh}_3$ , alkyl phosphine and alkyl phosphite may be used, but does not exemplify such. As is apparent from the above graph,  $\text{PPh}_3$  is an aryl phosphine having different reactivity parameters (e.g., belonging to area in the above graph) than the areas in which alkyl phosphine and alkyl phosphite fall. Namely, based on the

above, that the alkyl phosphine and alkyl phosphite would show a different reactivity from  $\text{PPh}_3$ .

Further, the Trost ligand is effective for not only carbon nucleophiles but also oxygen nucleophiles. However, Trost describes only the reaction with carbon nucleophiles in the Examples. Namely, in Trost, based on the Example of the reaction with a carbon nucleophile using an aryl phosphine as a ligand, it is described that Trost's invention is effective for a different reaction using another phosphorous ligand (reaction with an oxygen nucleophile). However, as mentioned above, it is difficult to predict the reactivity of a different reaction using a phosphorous ligand having a parameter which belongs to different area, see Fig. 1 above.

(v) As exemplified in the specification, when  $\text{PPh}_3$  as an aryl phosphine (Comparative Example 5) and  $\text{P(OPh)}_3$  (Comparative Example 6) as an aryl phosphite are used, the reaction with an oxygen nucleophilic agent does not efficiently proceed. On the other hand, when  $\text{P(OiPr)}_3$  (Example 3) as an alkyl phosphite which falls within the scope of claim of the present invention is used, excellent reactivity is seen. Accordingly, the inventors have found an optimum area for the reaction with an oxygen nucleophilic agent which is not disclosed or suggested by the prior art. This discovery clearly represents an inventive step (is indicative of non-obviousness) of the claimed invention.

	Ligand	Oxygen nucleophilic agent	Yield of the second allyl compound
Example 3	Triisopropyl phosphite	1-Octanol	38%
Comparative Example 5	Triphenyl phosphine	1-Octanol	7%
Comparative Example 6	Triphenyl phosphite	1-Octanol	3%

As is evident from the above Table, the yield of the desired second allyl compound is very low when an oxygen nucleophilic agent and a phosphine compound are combined. Even when an oxygen nucleophilic agent is combined with a phosphite compound unlike



those required by the invention (a triphenyl phosphate that does not have the required straight or branched alkyl group, e.g., triphenyl phosphite), the yield of the secondary allyl compound is very low (e.g. 3% for triphenyl phosphate).

As mentioned above, Trost neither discloses nor suggests that the catalyst having a high activity can be obtained by selecting an oxygen nucleophilic agent having a specific structure and a phosphite compound having a specific structure.

(vi) Claim 7 is novel and unobvious for the reasons above, thus, Claims 8-16, 18-26 and 30-32 are also novel and unobvious.

In view of the remarks above, the Applicants respectfully request that the rejection based on Trost be withdrawn.

#### Rejection—35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 7-16, 18-26 and 30-32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurtz et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,755,451, in view of Bryant, U.S. Patent No. 3,534,088 or Hefner, Jr., U.S. Patent No. 4,613,703. The prior art does not suggest or provide a reasonable expectation of success for the invention for the reasons previously discussed, none of which suggests or provide a reasonable expectation of success for the present method involving selected oxygen nucleophilic agents and selected phosphate catalysts.

Commensurate in Scope. The Official Action asserts that the showing in Tables 1 and 2 of the specification are not commensurate in scope with the protection sought, but does not provide a technical rationale for this assertion. Moreover, it is unclear whether this statement is directed to the independent claim, or whether it applies to the dependent claims as well. As discussed above, a characteristic feature of the present invention resides in that an oxygen nucleophilic agent having a specific structure and a phosphite compound having a specific

structure are selected. The prior art does not suggest selection of such compounds, nor does it provide a reasonable expectation of success for the superior properties of a process selecting these particular types of compounds.

The phosphite compound of the specific structure means that phosphate compounds having aromatic substituents, such as triphenyl phosphate, are not selected. Tables 1 and 2 show the effects of selecting phosphites having linear or branched alkyl groups as opposed to other substituents such as phenyl and thus support the scope of the present claims, which are directed to phosphites having linear or branched alkyl substituents.

(ii) As explained above with reference to Tolman, even if a longer alkyl group substituent in the phosphorous ligand is used, the parameter of the ligand will not be substantially changed. For example, in comparison between  $\text{PEt}_3$  and  $\text{PBu}_3$ , the  $\nu$  values are 2061.7 and 2060.3, respectively, and the  $\Theta$  values are 132 in both cases. Further, in comparison between  $\text{P(OMe)}_3$  and  $\text{P(OEt)}_3$ , the  $\nu$  values are 2079.5 and 2077.0, respectively, and the  $\Theta$  values are 107 and 109, respectively. Thus, even if the length of the alkyl group substituent in the phosphorous ligand were extended, these values would remain within the same area as shown by the Fig. 1 above. Thus, other alkyl substituents for the R groups in formula (1) of Claim 7, would be expected to provide phosphites with similar functional properties.

Based on the above, including the exemplified reactions involving  $\text{P(OEt)}_3$  and  $\text{P(OiPr)}_3$ , one with ordinary skill in the art would not have any reason to doubt that phosphites having longer alkyl chains, such as  $\text{P(Obu)}_3$ ,  $\text{P(OOctyl)}_3$  and  $\text{P(OnBu)}_3$ , would not effectively function in the claimed method. Thus, while the Examiner alleges these results are not commensurate in scope, no technical rationale for this assertion, and *a fortiori* ("for an even stronger reason") no rationale rebutting the above technical remarks has been presented.

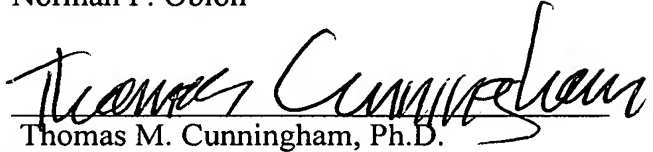
Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

After consideration of the remarks above, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections of record and allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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# Steric Effects of Phosphorus Ligands in Organometallic Chemistry and Homogeneous Catalysis<sup>†</sup>

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## I. Introduction

It has long been recognized that changing substituents on phosphorus ligands can cause marked changes in the behavior of the free ligands and of their transition metal complexes. Prior to 1970, nearly everything was rationalized in terms of electronic effects, although there were scattered references to steric effects. In that year, quantitative measures of electronic<sup>1</sup> and steric<sup>2</sup> effects were proposed—based on  $\Delta_1$  carbonyl stretching frequencies ( $\nu$ ) in Ni(CO)<sub>3</sub>L complexes, and ligand cone angles ( $\Theta$ ) of space-filling CPK molecular models.<sup>3</sup> Since then a large

number of papers have appeared which show that steric effects are generally at least as important as electronic effects and can dominate in many cases. Molecular structures, rate and equilibrium constants, NMR chemical shifts, and even relative infrared intensities have been correlated with ligand cone angles.

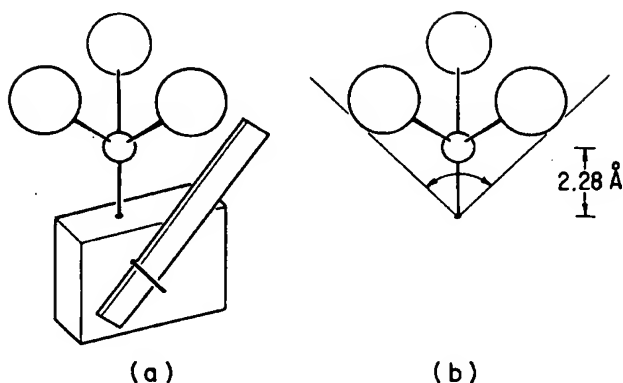
There have been no reviews of phosphorus ligand steric effects, though Pidcock<sup>4</sup> did devote a short section to the subject in his chapter in "Transition Metal Complexes of Phosphorus, Arsenic and Antimony Ligands", published in 1973. For background reading on steric effects in organic chemistry, the reader should see books by Brown<sup>5</sup> and Taft.<sup>6</sup> I have not attempted a comprehensive coverage of the literature but rather have selected works, published through 1975, which best illustrate the basic principles. Though phosphorus ligands are of primary interest, I have included some data on ligands coordinated by As, Sb, and Bi. For the convenience of the reader, values of  $\nu$  and  $\Theta$  are tabulated in Appendixes A and B. For purposes of comparison, Appendix C gives cone angles for a few ligands of other types, such as H, halogen, alkyl, acyl, CO, and  $\pi$ -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

Abbreviations used include:

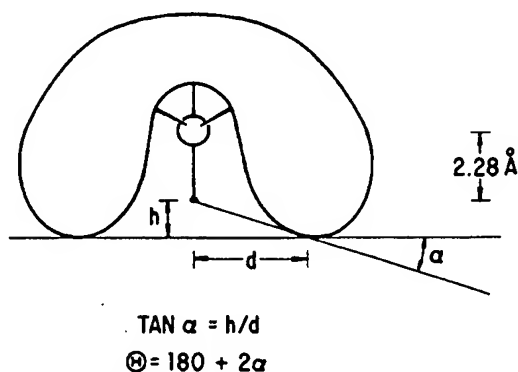
Me	methyl
Et	ethyl
Pr	propyl
Bu	butyl
Ph	phenyl ( $\phi$ = Ph in figures)
Ar	aryl
Bz	benzyl
Cy	cyclohexyl
Np	naphthyl
Cp	cyclopentadienyl
Pz	pyrazolyl
Tol	tolyl
L	any monodentate phosphorus ligand
dmpe	Me <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> PMe <sub>2</sub>
p <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> C(CH <sub>2</sub> PPh <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
X	an anionic ligand, generally a halogen
DH	dimethylglyoximate
TPP	tetraphenylporphyrin
salen	N,N'-ethylenebis(salicylideneiminato)
$\mu$ -CO	a bridging carbonyl
acacen	N,N'-ethylenebis(acetylacetoniminato) (see 41)
diop	2,3-O-isopropylidene-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane (see 92)
$\nu$	$\nu_{CO(A_1)}$ of Ni(CO) <sub>3</sub> L in CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> in cm <sup>-1</sup>
$\Theta$	the ligand cone angle in degrees
$\delta$	an NMR chemical shift
$\Delta$	coordination chemical shift ( $\delta_{complex} - \delta_{free}$ )
$\mu$	an electric dipole moment
E <sub>1/2</sub>	a half-wave potential in electron volts
D	Debyes
BM	Bohr magnetons
S	any substituent on phosphorus

<sup>†</sup> In honor of Professor Richard C. Lord on the occasion of his 65th birthday.



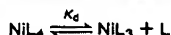


**Figure 4.** (a) Ligand angle measuring device; (b) the cone angle, from ref 2.



**Figure 5. Method of measuring cone angles larger than 180°.**

**TABLE II. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Benzene at 25°:**



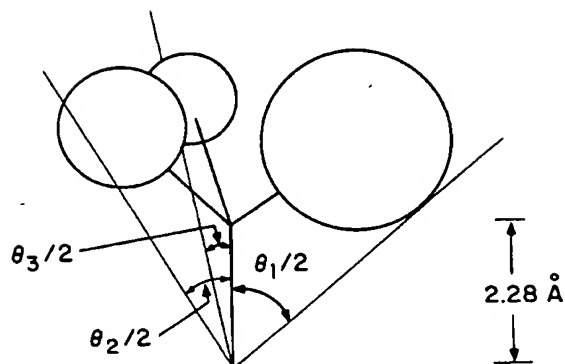
L	$K_d$ , M	Original $\Theta$ , <sup>b</sup> deg	New $\Theta$ , deg
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	$< 10^{-10}$ c	109	109
PMe <sub>3</sub>	$< 10^{-9}$ c	118	118
P(O- <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl) <sub>3</sub>	$2 \times 10^{-10}$	~121	128
P(O- <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	$6 \times 10^{-10}$	~121	128
P(O- <i>t</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub>	$2.7 \times 10^{-5}$	114	130
PEt <sub>3</sub>	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	132	132
P(O- <i>o</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	$4.0 \times 10^{-2}$	~165	141
PMePh <sub>2</sub>	$5.0 \times 10^{-2}$	<i>d</i>	136
PPh <sub>3</sub>	<i>e</i>	145	145

<sup>a</sup> Selected values from ref 9. <sup>b</sup> From ref 2. <sup>c</sup> At +70 °C. <sup>d</sup>  $\Theta$  for unsymmetrical ligands was not defined in ref 2. <sup>e</sup> No  $\text{Ni}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  was detected in solution: ref 58.

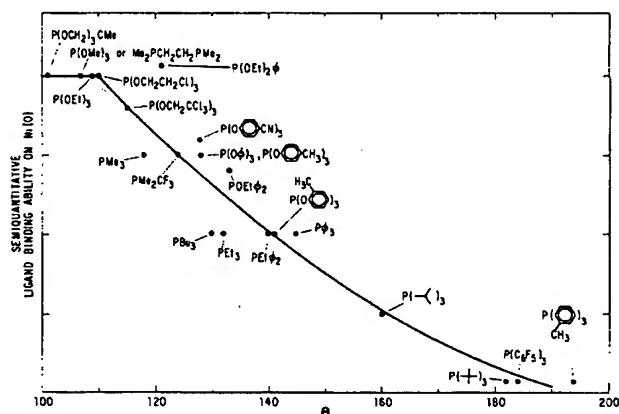
In the case of chelating diphosphines,  $\theta_i/2$  can be taken as the angle between one M-P bond and the bisector of the PMP angle.<sup>9</sup>

A much better correlation of binding ability of ligands on Ni(0) with  $\Theta$  is shown in Figure 7. [The values of  $\Theta$  used (Appendix B) are not in all cases those reported originally.]

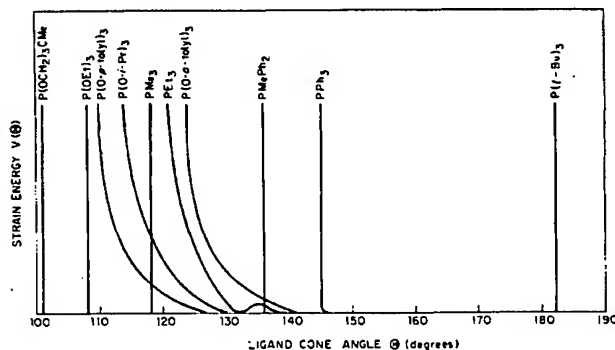
There is an approximate group additivity relationship for cone angles of unsymmetrical  $PX_1X_2X_3$  ligands, which assumes that  $\theta/2$  will be the same as in  $PX_3$ . Physically this means that the orientation of substituent  $X_1$ , which minimizes  $\theta$  in eq 2 will be the same which minimizes  $\theta$  of  $PX_3$ . Mathematically,  $\theta$  for  $PMePh_2$  is two-thirds of the way between  $PMe_3$  ( $118^\circ$ ) and  $PPh_3$  ( $145^\circ$ ) or  $136^\circ$ .



**Figure 6.** Method of measuring cone angles for unsymmetrical ligands.



**Figure 7.** The data from Figure 2 plotted against  $\Theta$  from Appendix B.



**Figure 8.** Strain energy in phosphorus ligand models as the ligand cone is compressed, from ref 9.

#### D. Limitations of the Molecular Models

For ligand models with fixed geometries [such as  $\text{pf}_3$ ,  $\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CMe}$ , or  $\text{P}(\text{t-Bu})_3$ ], or with only a few internal degrees of freedom ( $\text{PMe}_3$  or  $\text{PPh}_3$ ),  $\theta$  can be rapidly and confidently measured to  $\pm 2^\circ$ . With more complex ligands, it may be difficult to decide when a minimum cone has been reached. It may be possible, as shown in Figure 8, to get still smaller angles by introducing strain (indicated by nonparallel faces between atoms). The question arises: How much strain in a model is realistic in terms of the behavior of real molecules? To answer, we must turn to chemical experiments.

$\text{NiL}_4$  dissociation equilibrium constants (Table II) show that  $K_d$  is not sensitive to changing para substituents in aryl phos-



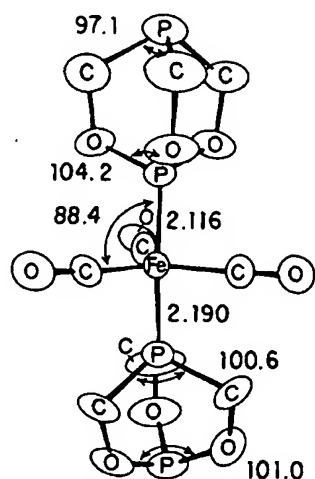
Figure 11. Structure of  $P(CH_2O)_3PFe(CO)_3P(CH_2O)_3P$ , from ref 13.

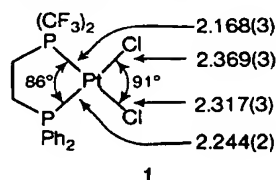
TABLE IV

Compound	$\alpha(\text{Co-P})$ , Å
$\text{CpNi}(\mu\text{-CO})_2\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2\text{PEt}_3$	2.236 (1) <sup>a</sup>
$\text{CpNi}(\mu\text{-CO})_2\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2\text{P}(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F})_3$	2.242 (3) <sup>b</sup>
$\pi\text{-MeC}_5\text{H}_4\text{Ni}(\mu\text{-CO})_2\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2\text{PPh}_2\text{Cy}$	2.269 (2) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> F. S. Stephens, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1067 (1974). <sup>b</sup> I. L. C. Campbell and F. S. Stephens, *ibid.*, 340 (1975). <sup>c</sup> I. L. C. Campbell and F. S. Stephens, *ibid.*, 337 (1975).

$\text{CpFe}(\text{CO})_2\text{P}(\text{CF}_3)_2$  to its oxide  $\text{CpFe}(\text{CO})_2\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{CF}_3)_2$ .<sup>17</sup> [The CPC angle opens from 94.5 (3) to 96.4 (3)°.]

The substituents on the phosphorus atoms of **1**<sup>18</sup> are similar in size, but very different electronically. The  $\text{Pt-P}(\text{CF}_3)_2$  bond is



shorter by 0.07 Å and its trans  $\text{Pt-Cl}$  bond by 0.05 Å. These effects must be largely electronic. A very similar structure was found for the Pd analogue.<sup>19</sup>

A role for steric effects is, however, evident in Table IV, where the  $\text{Co-P}$  bond lengths increase in the order of ligand size, not electron-acceptor character.

Data for a pair of electronically similar complexes **2** ( $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ ) are given in Table V. The more bulky ethyl ligand gives longer  $\text{M-P}$  bonds (as much as 0.03 Å) and longer  $\text{M-Br}$  (as much as 0.12 Å). The cis  $\text{PMP}$  and  $\text{Br(2)MP}$  angles increase by as much as 4°.

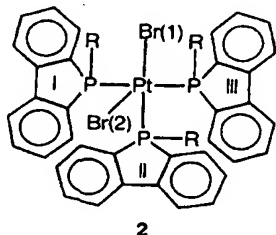
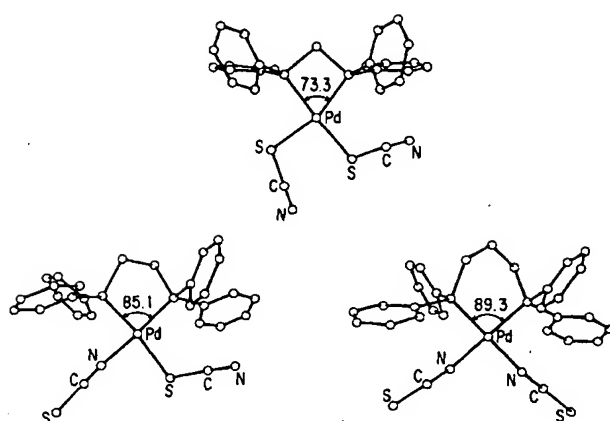


Table VI shows the effects of changing phosphorus substituents on the structures of some Cu(I) complexes. Going from

Figure 12. Structures of  $[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2]\text{Pd}(\text{SCN})_2$  complexes, from ref 20.TABLE V. Structural Data<sup>a</sup> on Square-Pyramidal 5-Alkyl-5H-dibenzophosphole Complexes (**2**)

	Bond Lengths, Å	
	R = Me	R = Et
M-P(I)	2.312 (5)	2.342 (5)
M-P(II)	2.248 (6)	2.257 (5)
M-P(III)	2.306 (6)	2.309 (5)
M-Br(1)	2.534 (3)	2.542 (3)
M-Br(2)	3.026 (3)	3.143 (3)

	Angles, Deg	
	R = Me	R = Et
P(I)MP(II)	98.40 (19)	98.55 (18)
P(I)MP(III)	168.57 (19)	166.87 (17)
P(II)MP(III)	92.62 (20)	93.01 (20)
Br(2)MP(I)	85.90 (14)	86.21 (13)
Br(2)MP(II)	108.34 (15)	
Br(2)MP(III)	88.09 (5)	

<sup>a</sup> K. M. Chui and H. M. Powell, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1879 (1974).

TABLE VI. Structural Data<sup>a</sup> on Cu(I) Complexes

Complex	Dist Cu-P, Å	$\angle \text{PCuP}$ , deg
$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_2$	2.25	131.2 (1)
$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)(\text{PCy}_3)_2$	2.29	140 (1)
$\text{Cu}(\text{B}_3\text{H}_8)(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$	2.25, 2.26	128 (1)
$\text{Cu}(\text{B}_3\text{H}_8)(\text{PPh}_3)_2$	2.27, 2.29	120.0 (1)

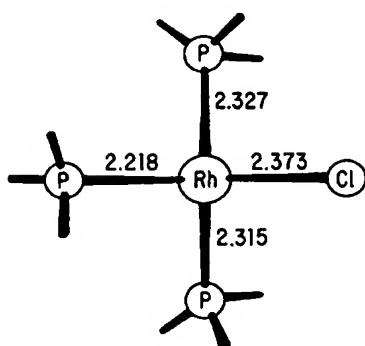
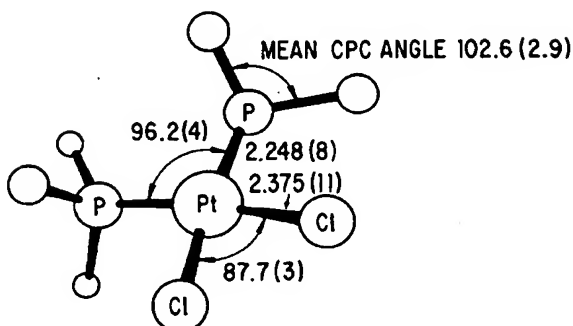
<sup>a</sup> S. J. Lippard and G. J. Palenik, *Inorg. Chem.*, 10, 1322 (1971).

$\text{PPh}_3$  to  $\text{PCy}_3$  in the nitrate complexes increases the  $\text{Cu-P}$  distance by 0.04 Å and the  $\text{PCuP}$  angle by 9°. Going from  $\text{PMePh}_2$  to  $\text{PPh}_3$  in the borane complexes increases the distances by only about 0.02 Å. In this case, the interaction with the borane is more important than between the phosphines, and the larger phosphine has a smaller  $\text{PMP}$  angle. (The  $\text{PMePh}_2$  ligands have their smaller Me groups toward the  $\text{B}_3\text{H}_8$ .)

Palenik and co-workers<sup>20</sup> have reported a nice example of steric effects on structure in the series  $[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2]\text{Pd}(\text{SCN})_2$  with  $n = 1, 2$ , or 3, shown in Figure 12. Not only does the  $\text{PMP}$  angle increase with increasing  $n$ , but the binding mode of the thiocyanates goes from N,N to N,S to S,S.

The 0.06-Å longer  $\text{M-P}$  distance in  $\text{trans-PtI}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  than in  $\text{trans-PtBr}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$  (Table VII) has been attributed to greater steric crowding in the iodide complex. [The  $\text{Pt-I}$  distance is slightly longer (0.014 Å) than the value calculated from the  $\text{Pt-Br}$  distance and the difference in covalent radii of I and Br.] The shorter  $\text{Pt-P}$  distance in  $\text{trans-H}_2\text{Pt}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  approaches that in  $\text{Pt}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ .



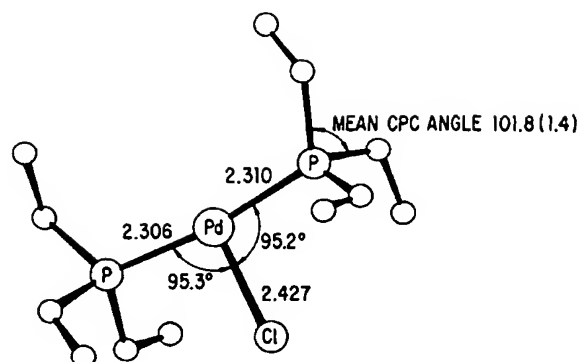
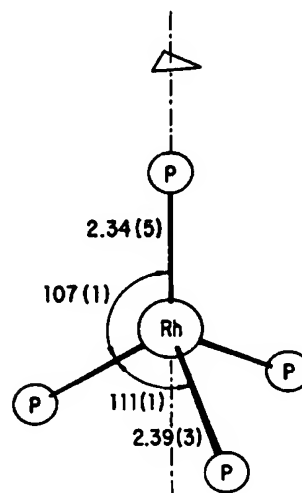
Figure 13. Structure of  $\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ , from ref 26.Figure 14. Structure of  $\text{cis-PtCl}_2(\text{PMe}_3)_2$ , from ref 28.TABLE VII. Pt-P Distances in  $\text{trans-PtX}_2\text{L}_2$  Complexes

Complex	$d(\text{Pt-P})$ , Å	Ref
$\text{Pt}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$	2.231 (4)	23
$\text{H}_2\text{Pt}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$	2.25 (1)	22
$\text{PtBr}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$	2.315 (4)	21
$\text{PtI}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2$	2.371 (2)	21

The unusually crowded molecule  $\text{NiP}(\text{t-Bu})_3\text{Br}_3^-$ <sup>24</sup> shows an exceptionally long Ni-P bond of 2.48 (1) Å, 0.20 Å longer than the more normal value of 2.28 Å in  $\text{NiPPh}_3$ .<sup>25</sup> Average Br-Ni-Br and Ni-P angles are 108.7 and 114.0°, respectively. The mean CPC angle of 107.0° in  $\text{NiP}(\text{t-Bu})_3\text{Br}_3^-$  is one of the largest reported for a phosphine complex. An even larger value of 114.5° in  $\text{HP}(\text{t-Bu})_3^+$  in the same crystal has been attributed<sup>24</sup> to the much smaller steric requirements of -H compared to -NiBr<sub>3</sub>. This example does illustrate how the geometry within a phosphine can be significantly altered by contacts with other atoms in a complex. The P(t-Bu)<sub>3</sub> cone angle of  $184 \pm 2^\circ$  in the anion, determined from the x-ray structure, is in good agreement with the 182° measured using CPK models.

There are many examples of structures where deviations from idealized geometries are attributable to steric effects. One example is the nonplanar arrangement of the heavy atoms in  $\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ <sup>26</sup> (Figure 13). The short Rh-P bond trans to Cl reflects a reduced trans influence of Cl relative to P (certainly an electronic effect), and results in a greater  $^1J_{\text{RhP}}$  in the  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum.<sup>27</sup> The heavy atoms are also not coplanar in  $\text{cis-PtCl}_2(\text{PMe}_3)_2$ <sup>28</sup> (Figure 14). Steric crowding between the two phosphines is more severe than between the two halogens. The Pt-P length is 0.03 Å longer than in  $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ ,<sup>29</sup> where the deviations from an idealized square-planar geometry are much less (mean ClPtCl angle 89.4 (2)°).

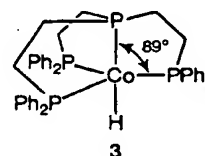
The crystal structure of  $\text{Ir}(\text{PMePh}_2)_4^+$  shows a large tetrahedral distortion away from the idealized square plane.<sup>30a</sup> Significantly, the compound does not react with O<sub>2</sub> or CO, although the closely

Figure 15. Structure of  $\text{trans-HPdCl}(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ , from ref 32.Figure 16. Structure of  $\text{HRh}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ , from ref 33. The H presumably lies on the three-fold axis below the Rh.

analogous but less crowded  $\text{Ir}(\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PPh}_2)_2^+$  does, as does  $\text{Ir}(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4^+$ . The x-ray structure of both dioxygen complexes have been determined.<sup>30b</sup>

It is common in hydride complexes to find distortions away from idealized geometries because of bending of ligands toward the less sterically demanding hydride.<sup>31</sup> An example is  $\text{trans-HPdCl}(\text{PEt}_3)_2$ <sup>32</sup> (Figure 15). The phosphines have rotated to minimize interaction of the methylene groups with the Cl. Going to  $\text{trans-HPdCl}[\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3]_2$  increases the mean PMCl angle from 95.3 to 96.3°. With a smaller metal atom in  $\text{trans-HNiCl}[\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3]_2$ , the angle is still larger, 98.3°.<sup>31</sup>

The structure of  $\text{HRh}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  (Figure 16) has a threefold axis, but it is so far distorted from a trigonal bipyramid that it is nearly tetrahedral.<sup>33</sup> In  $\text{HRh}(\text{PF}_3)(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ , where the smaller PF<sub>3</sub> is trans to H, the average angle between axial and equatorial phosphines is 99.3°. Axial-equatorial phosphine angles of 89° are found in 3.<sup>35a</sup>



The equatorial CO's in 4 are bent slightly toward the Mn-Mn bond (Table VIII) and staggered to reduce repulsive interactions. Phosphines of moderate bulk replace CO's in the less crowded

TABLE VIII. Structural Data for  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$  and Its Derivatives

	Mean angle MnMnC, deg	Dist Mn-Mn, Å	Dist MnP, Å
$(\text{CO})_5\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_5^a$	$86.2 \pm 1.4$	2.92	
$(\text{CO})_5\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}^b$	87.5	2.90	2.24
$\text{PMePh}_2(\text{CO})_4\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{P-MePh}_2^c$	86	2.90	2.23
$\text{PEt}_3(\text{CO})_4\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{PEt}_3^d$	$87.6 \pm 2.6$	2.91	2.25

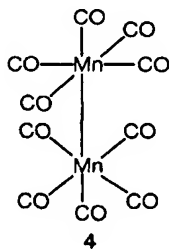
<sup>a</sup> L. F. Dahl and R. E. Rundle, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **16**, 419 (1963). <sup>b</sup> M. Laing, E. Singleton, and R. Reimann, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **56**, C21 (1973). <sup>c</sup> From ref 35b. <sup>d</sup> M. J. Bennett and R. Mason, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 75 (1968).

TABLE IX.  $^{31}\text{P}$  Chemical Shifts<sup>a</sup> of Phosphines

Compound	$\angle\text{SPS}$ , <sup>b</sup> deg	$\delta(^{31}\text{P})$ , <sup>c</sup> ppm	$\theta$ , deg
$\text{PH}_3$	93.8	+240 <sup>d</sup>	87
$\text{PMe}_3$	98.9	+62	118
$\text{PEt}_3$		+20.1	132
$\text{PPh}_3$	103	+6.0	145
$\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$		-20.0 <sup>e</sup>	160
$\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$	105.7 <sup>f</sup>	-63.3	182

<sup>a</sup> In ppm upfield of 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ . <sup>b</sup> From ref 12. <sup>c</sup> From ref 53, unless noted otherwise. <sup>d</sup> From ref 37, p 238. <sup>e</sup> C. A. Tolman, unpublished result in THF. <sup>f</sup> Estimated from  $^1\text{J}_{\text{PC}}$  in ref 53.

axial positions, but seem not to affect the structures much.  $\text{AsMe}_2\text{Ph}$  is sufficiently less sterically demanding than  $\text{PMePh}_2$  that the disubstituted complex is diequatorial rather than diaxial.<sup>35b</sup>



### III. Spectroscopic Properties and Electron Distributions

#### A. NMR Chemical Shifts and Coupling Constants

##### 1. $^{31}\text{P}$ Chemical Shifts

The electronegativity of substituents on phosphorus and the angles between them are the two most important variables determining  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts and coupling constants.<sup>36</sup> The large range of phosphine chemical shifts in Table IX is striking, in view of the similar electronegativities of the substituents, but can be understood in terms of opening of SPS angles by steric crowding of the substituents. The cone angles (defined by the outermost edges of the ligands) also increase with the downfield shift of  $\delta(^{31}\text{P})$ .

Grim's group contributions<sup>41</sup> ( $\text{GC}_i$ ) to  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts of tertiary phosphines (Table X) can be similarly understood, though he first explained them in terms of hyperconjugation.

$^{31}\text{P}$  shifts to high field can be anticipated if structural constraints require small CPC angles, as in 5 to 7. In 8, where the angles are constrained to  $60^\circ$ , the chemical shift is +450 ppm,<sup>45</sup> the highest  $\delta(^{31}\text{P})$  known.

Chemical shifts of acyclic alkyl phosphites (Table XI) are insensitive to changes in the bulk of the alkyl. The oxygens provide enough flexibility in the free phosphites that the OPO angles can

TABLE X. Grim's Group Contributions<sup>a</sup> to  $\delta(^{31}\text{P})$ 

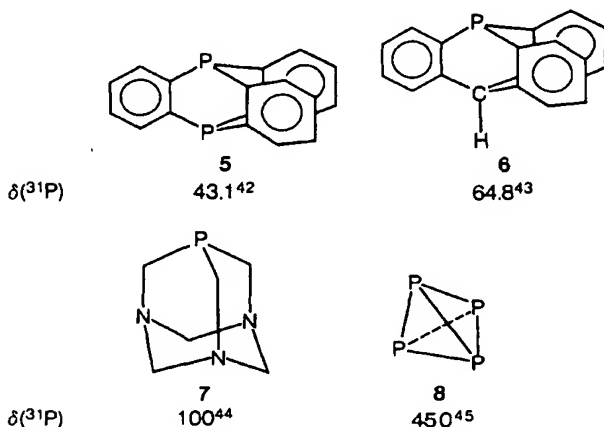
For $\text{PR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_3$ $\delta(^{31}\text{P})_{\text{calcd}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \text{GC}_i$			
$\text{R}_i$	$\text{GC}_i$	$\text{R}_i$	$\text{GC}_i$
Me	21	$\text{C-C}_5\text{H}_9$	0
Neopentyl	18	Cy	-2
$i\text{-Bu}$	15	$\text{sec-Bu}$	-3
Pr, Bu	11	$i\text{-Pr}$	-6
Et	7	$t\text{-Amyl}$	-21
Bz	4	$t\text{-Bu}$	-23
Ph	3		

<sup>a</sup> From ref 41.

TABLE XI.  $^{31}\text{P}$  Chemical Shifts<sup>a</sup> of Phosphites

Compound	$\angle\text{OPO}$ , deg	$\delta(^{31}\text{P})$ , <sup>c</sup> ppm	$\theta$ , deg
$\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CMe}$	100.1 <sup>b</sup>	-90.9 <sup>d</sup>	101
$\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3$		-139.7	107
$\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3$		-137.6	109
$\text{P}(\text{O-}i\text{-Pr})_3$		-137.5	130
$\text{P}(\text{O-}t\text{-Bu})_3$		-138.1 <sup>e</sup>	172

<sup>a</sup> Negative values are ppm downfield from 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ . <sup>b</sup> Angle for  $\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_2\text{Br}$  from Table III. <sup>c</sup> From G. A. Olah and C. W. McFarland, *J. Org. Chem.*, **36**, 1374 (1971), except where noted otherwise. <sup>d</sup> From ref 2. <sup>e</sup> Neat liquid; C. A. Tolman, unpublished result.



remain essentially constant. The strained bicyclic phosphite, however, is  $\sim 50$  ppm to higher field. Verkade<sup>46</sup> believes that this is not due to an unusually small OPO angle in the cage. Unfortunately, accurate OPO angles for the acyclic phosphites are not available.<sup>47</sup> A 50-ppm chemical shift difference for phosphites corresponds to a change in OPO angle of about  $3^\circ$ .<sup>48</sup>

Gorenstein<sup>49</sup> has recently proposed an empirical correlation between  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts of phosphates and OPO bond angles. The correlation is, however, not monotonic.

Coordination chemical shifts ( $\Delta = \delta_{\text{complex}} - \delta_{\text{free}}$ ) depend on the nature of the metal and on the change in SPS angles on coordination.<sup>50</sup> Angle opening on coordination is consistent with the usually observed downfield shift (negative  $\Delta$ ). The magnitude of  $\Delta$  tends to be less for larger ligands, as seen for  $\text{trans-RhCl}(\text{CO})_2$  complexes in Figure 17. This is because SPS angles of ligands with large substituents generally open less on coordination.

In chelating diphosphine complexes,  $\Delta$  depends on ring size (Table XII). Large downfield shifts are general for five-membered chelate rings.<sup>51</sup> If a phosphorus is part of two or three five-membered rings as in 9 and 10, more negative values of  $\Delta$  (in parentheses) can be found.<sup>52</sup>



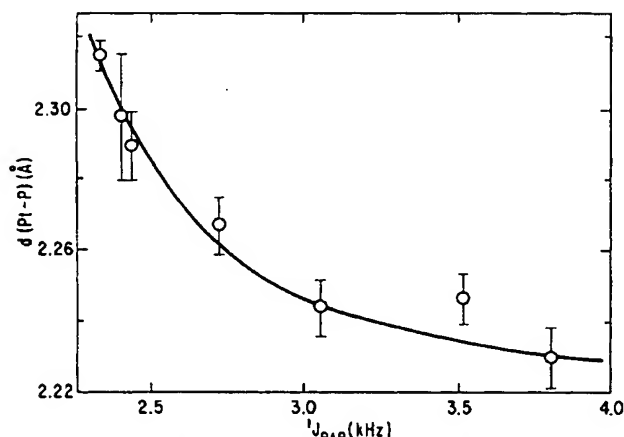


Figure 19. Correlation of  $d(\text{Pt-P})$  with  $^1J_{\text{PtP}}$  in  $\text{Pt(II)}$  and  $\text{Pt(IV)}$  complexes of  $\text{PEt}_3$  and  $\text{PBu}_3$ , from ref 55.

judging from a good correlation of  $^1J_{\text{WP}}$  with the frequency of the strongest  $\nu_{\text{CO}}$  band (Table XVI). Steric effects in their study may be masked, however, by the large uncertainties in  $^1J_{\text{WP}}$  and by the limited range of cone angles employed ( $130$ – $157^\circ$ ).

Pidcock and co-workers<sup>55</sup> have shown a good inverse correlation (Figure 19) between  $^1J_{\text{PtP}}$  and Pt-P bond lengths in  $\text{PEt}_3$  and  $\text{PBu}_3$  complexes of  $\text{Pt(II)}$  and  $\text{Pt(IV)}$ . They suggest that the decreasing  $^1J_{\text{PtP}}$  for  $\text{PEt}_3$  trans to Cl in 11 to 13 may be due primarily to steric distortions.

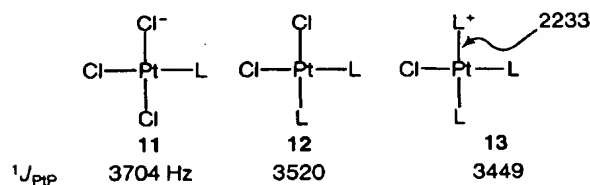
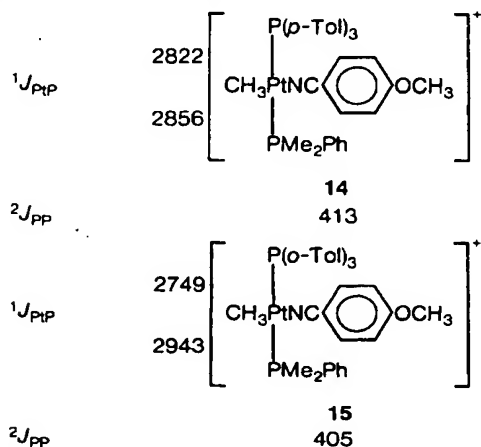


Table XVII shows substantially smaller  $^1J_{\text{PP}}$  for  $\text{PEt}_3$  than for  $\text{PMe}_3$  in the crowded  $\text{PtX}_4\text{L}_2$  complexes.  $^2J_{\text{PP}}$  is always  $\sim 70$  Hz less for  $\text{PEt}_3$ .

The coupling constants<sup>56</sup> in 14 and 15 show similar effects. Here the weakening of the upper Pt-P bond on going from  $\text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$  to  $\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$  is reflected in a strengthening of the lower one. The changes in  $^1J_{\text{PtP}}$  (from Figure 19) correspond to changes in bond length of  $0.004$  Å.



Values of  $^2J_{\text{PP}}$  in  $\text{M(CO)}_4\text{L}_2$  complexes have been correlated with the electronegativity of atoms attached to P.<sup>57</sup> However, the absolute values of  $^2J_{\text{PP}}$  in *cis*- $\text{M(CO)}_4\text{L}_2$  complexes con-

TABLE XVI. NMR and IR Data<sup>a</sup> for  $\text{LW(CO)}_5$  Complexes

L	$^1J_{\text{WP}}$ ( $\pm 8$ Hz)	Strongest $\nu_{\text{CO}}$ ( $\pm 1$ $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
$\text{PPh}_3$	280	1942
$\text{PBuPh}_2$	250	1938
$\text{PMePh}_2$	245	1939
$\text{PPh}_2(i\text{-Bu})$ , $\text{PPh}_2(i\text{-Pr})$ , $\text{PEtPh}_2$	240	1937, 1937, 1938
$\text{PBu}_2\text{Ph}$	235	1937
$\text{PBu}_3$	200	1934

<sup>a</sup> From ref 54. See also J. G. Verkade, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, **9**, 1 (1972).

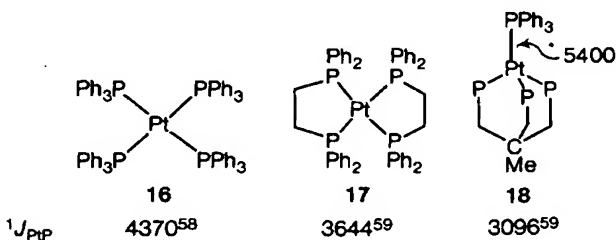
TABLE XVII. NMR Coupling Constants<sup>a</sup>

Complex	X	$^1J_{\text{PP}}$ , Hz		$^2J_{\text{PP}}$ , Hz	
		$\text{PMe}_3$	$\text{PEt}_3$	$\text{PMe}_3$	$\text{PEt}_3$
<i>trans</i> - $\text{PtX}_4\text{L}_2$	Cl	1516	1461	660	587
	Br	1550	1471	645	574
<i>trans</i> - $\text{PtX}_2\text{L}_2$	Cl	2379	2408	510	436
	Br	2336	2336	514	449

<sup>a</sup> R. J. Goodfellow and B. F. Taylor, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1876 (1974).

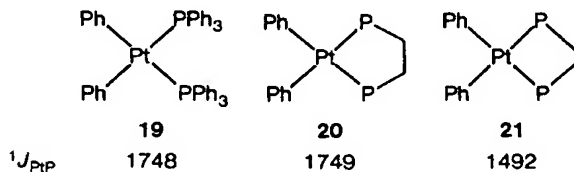
taining  $\text{P-NR}_2$  groups were too small, tentatively attributed to opening of the PMP angles by steric interactions.

Metal-phosphorus coupling constants depend on structural constraints in chelates (see Table XII). A marked effect can be seen in comparing 16, 17, and 18. The PPT angles in the triphosphine of 18 are all restricted to  $\sim 90^\circ$ , tending to concen-



trate Pt s character in the fourth Pt-P bond. It is noteworthy that 18 is dissociatively stable up to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  whereas 16 is completely dissociated to  $\text{Pt(PPh}_3)_3$  and  $\text{PPh}_3$  at  $+25^\circ\text{C}$ .<sup>58</sup>

The small value of  $^1J_{\text{PP}}$ <sup>59</sup> in 21 is due to the small PPT angle of  $73^\circ$ .<sup>60</sup> The Pt-P bond lengths [ $2.30$  (1) Å] are normal.



### 3. $^1\text{H}$ Chemical Shifts and Coupling Constants

Perhaps the most surprising steric effect on  $^1\text{H}$  NMR chemical shifts is shown (Figure 20) by the methanol protons in the  $[(\text{CH}_3\text{OH})\text{Co}(\text{DH})_2\text{L}]^+$  complexes of Troglor and Marzilli.<sup>61</sup> Near independence of electronic effects is suggested by the similar shifts for  $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN})_3$  and  $\text{PBu}_3$  ( $\nu = 2077.9$  and  $2060.3$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , respectively). There seems to be little steric effect until  $\theta$  reaches  $\sim 120^\circ$ , presumably where the interaction with the planar dimethylglyoximate ligand becomes important. The authors have tried to fit their data with a model which assumes that the increased shielding for larger L arises from a distortion of the ring from planarity, but the calculated shifts are much smaller



TABLE XXI. Infrared Stretching Frequencies of  $\nu_{\text{IrH}}$ <sup>a</sup> in  $\text{HirCl}_2(\text{CO})\text{L}_2$  Complexes

L	$\nu_{\text{IrH}}$ , $\text{cm}^{-1}$	L	$\nu_{\text{IrH}}$ , $\text{cm}^{-1}$
$\text{PMe}_3$	2169	$\text{PPr}_2(t\text{-Bu})$	2242
$\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$	2191	$\text{PBu}_2(t\text{-Bu})$	2244
$\text{PMe}_2(t\text{-Bu})$	2208	$\text{PMe}(t\text{-Bu})_2$	2254
$\text{PMePh}_2$	2217	$\text{PCy}_3$ <sup>b</sup>	2276
$\text{PEt}_2(t\text{-Bu})$	2227	$\text{PEt}(t\text{-Bu})_2$	2300
$\text{PPh}_3$	2237	$\text{PPh}(t\text{-Bu})_2$	2300

<sup>a</sup> From ref 67 unless noted otherwise. <sup>b</sup> F. G. Moers, J. A. M. deJong, and P. M. H. Beaumont, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **35**, 1915 (1973).

TABLE XXII. P=O Stretching Frequencies in Oxides

Compound	$\nu_{\text{P=O}}$ , $\text{cm}^{-1}$
$\text{OP}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CC}_5\text{H}_{11}$	1327 <sup>a</sup>
$\text{OP}(\text{OBu})_3$	1260 <sup>b</sup>
$\text{OP}(\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{N}$	1250 <sup>c</sup>
$\text{OP}(\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{CH}$	1240 <sup>d</sup>
$\text{OP}(\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{PO}$	1233 <sup>a</sup>
$\text{OPPh}_3$	1195 <sup>f</sup>

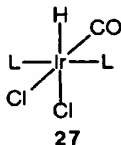
<sup>a</sup> L. J. Vande Griend and J. G. Verkade, private communication from Verkade. <sup>b</sup> S. C. Goodman and J. G. Verkade, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 498 (1966).

<sup>c</sup> D. Hellwinkel and W. Schenk, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, **8**, 987 (1969).

<sup>d</sup> Reference 43. <sup>e</sup> Reference 42. <sup>f</sup> F. A. Cotton, R. D. Barnes, and E. Banister, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2199 (1960).

## B. Infrared Frequencies and Intensities

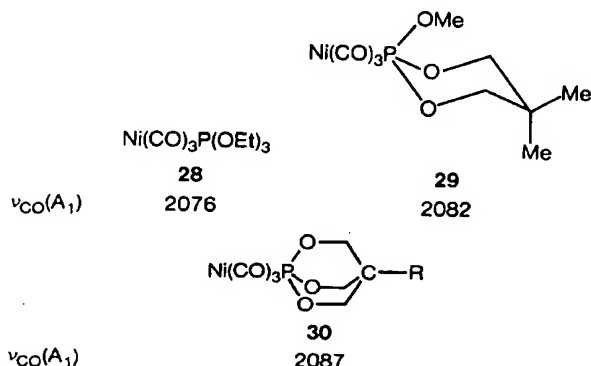
Changes in bonding as a result of increasing ligand size can be expected to affect vibrational spectra. One of the most striking examples is Shaw's<sup>67</sup> observation of an increase in  $\nu_{\text{IrH}}$  in the series of complexes of type 27 in Table XXI.



The equilibrium constant for going to the six-coordinate complex (27) in eq 3 decreases as L becomes larger,<sup>67</sup> even though some of the larger ligands are better donors. Apparently the IrH bond becomes stronger going down the table; the Ir-P bonds must become weaker in the same order.



The carbonyl stretching frequencies in 28, 29, and 30 show the effect of increasing constraints on reducing the metal

TABLE XXIII. Relative IR Intensities<sup>a</sup> in  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_9\text{L}$ 

L	$I_1/I_2$	L	$I_1/I_2$
$\text{PF}_3$	0.05	$\text{PBu}_3$	0.3
$\text{P(OPh)}_3$	0.3	$\text{PPh}_3$	0.6

<sup>a</sup> J. P. Fawcett, A. J. Poë, and M. V. Twigg, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **61**, 315 (1973).

TABLE XXIV. Angles ( $\alpha$ ) between CO Groups, and CO Stretching Force Constants in  $\text{PzB}(\text{Pz})_3\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_2\text{L}$  Complexes<sup>a</sup>

L	$\alpha$ , deg	$k_{\text{CO}}$ , mdyn/Å
$\text{PCl}_3$	44.4	15.54
$\text{P(OPh)}_3$	45.6	15.06
$\text{PBu}_3$	46.9	14.46
$\text{PPh}_3$	43.8	14.60
$\text{PCy}_3$	42.7	14.40

<sup>a</sup> From ref 69.

electron density in  $\text{Ni}(0)$  compounds.<sup>68</sup> (This is also reflected in a reduced basicity of the  $\text{NiL}_4$  complexes toward  $\text{H}^+$ .)

The P=O stretching frequencies of the oxides of phosphorus ligands (Table XXII) show similar effects. Note the decrease in frequency in the triptycene derivatives as the covalent radius of the bridgehead atom is increased in size.

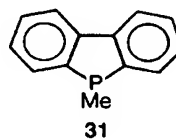
The relative IR intensities of the two highest frequency carbonyl stretching modes  $\nu_1$  and  $\nu_2$  in  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_9\text{L}$  depend on the size of L (Table XXIII). The larger ligands may increase the PMnC angle.



Schoenberg and Anderson<sup>69</sup> have used the relative intensities of symmetric and asymmetric carbonyl vibrations in  $\text{PzB}(\text{Pz})_3\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_2\text{L}$  complexes to calculate angles ( $\alpha$ ) between the CO groups (Table XXIV). Larger ligands decrease  $\alpha$ , increasing the symmetric to asymmetric intensity ratio. The CO force constants show the expected dependence on electronic effects.

Steric effects can change the number of bands observed in the IR.  $\text{M}(\text{CO})_5\text{L}$  complexes of Cr, Mo, and W show a single E carbonyl mode (at about  $1945\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) when  $\text{L} = \text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$  or  $\text{P}(m\text{-Tol})_3$ . With  $\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$ , however, the band is split into a doublet with a separation of  $\sim 10\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>63</sup>

The  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_2\text{L}_3$  complex ( $\text{L} = 5\text{-methyl-5H-dibenzophosphole}$ , 31) shows three CN stretching bands in its mull IR spectrum at



2118, 2108, and  $2102\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>70</sup> Its 5-ethyl analogue shows only one, at 2118. The UV absorption spectra of the crystals are also very different. A single-crystal x-ray study shows that the compounds have different stereochemistries: square pyramidal 32 (5-Me) and trigonal-bipyramidal 33 (5-Et).

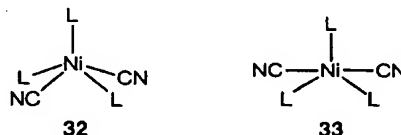


TABLE XXV. Effect of Replacing P(*n*-Pr)<sub>3</sub> by P(*i*-Pr)<sub>3</sub> on Spectra of *trans*-NiX<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>

Band	-Δν, cm <sup>-1</sup>		
	X = NCS	Cl	Br
III	600	1400	1750
IV		1250	1350

<sup>a</sup> From ref 72.

### C. Electronic Spectra

Dobson, Stolz, and Sheline, in their review of group 6B metal carbonyl derivatives, point out that derivatives with small phosphines are often colorless, while those of larger ones are yellow.<sup>71a</sup> The deepening of color of [(CH<sub>3</sub>OH)Co(DH)<sub>2</sub>L]<sup>+</sup> complexes as the size of L increases was mentioned previously.

Bennett and co-workers<sup>71b</sup> found a red shift of the lowest frequency ligand field band in *trans*-[CrL<sub>2</sub>(NCS)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2-</sup> complexes in a sequence which must involve ligand size: PMe<sub>3</sub> (19 950), PEt<sub>3</sub> (19 500), and PEt<sub>2</sub>Ph (19 050 cm<sup>-1</sup>). Complexes with bulkier ligands PPh<sub>3</sub> and PCy<sub>3</sub> could not be made.

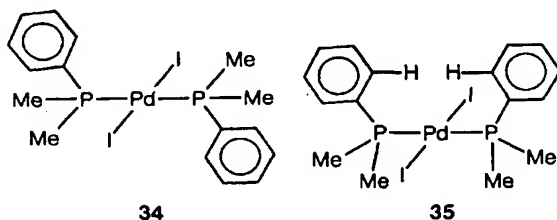
Electronic transitions of *trans*-NiX<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes show a marked red shift when P(*n*-Pr)<sub>3</sub> is replaced by P(*i*-Pr)<sub>3</sub>. The frequencies of bands III and IV at ~25 000 and ~19 000 cm<sup>-1</sup> decrease by an amount which depends on X (Table XXV). The shift is greater for larger X. The authors<sup>72</sup> attribute the shifts to lengthening of the Ni-X bonds. A similar red shift has been reported more recently for the lowest frequency transition in tetrahedral NiBr<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes: PMePh<sub>2</sub> (11 680), PEtPh<sub>2</sub> (11 360), and PPh<sub>2</sub>(*t*-Bu) (10 800 cm<sup>-1</sup>); here, however, the effect was attributed to lengthening Ni-P bonds.<sup>73</sup> Probably both occur.

The complexes NiCl<sub>2</sub>(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, NiBr<sub>2</sub>(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and NiCl<sub>2</sub>(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> are red while NiBr<sub>2</sub>(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is olive green; all are diamagnetic in the solid state.<sup>74</sup>

Ligand size can also affect the electronic spectra of NiX<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes in solution by shifting the square-planar-tetrahedral equilibrium, to be discussed in section IV.G.2.

Larger ligands also dissociate more readily, as we shall see in section IV.A. Thus, Ni(PMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> is a light yellow crystalline solid and gives light yellow benzene solutions. Ni(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> crystals look very similar but give permanganate violet solutions, because of a high concentration of NiL<sub>3</sub>.<sup>9</sup> Similarly Ni(Me<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is light yellow<sup>9</sup> while Ni(Cy<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PCy<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is violet;<sup>75</sup> one end of the bulky diphosphine remains uncoordinated, even in the solid.

*trans*-PdI<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub> exists in two crystalline modifications, one yellow (34) and one red (35).<sup>76</sup> 35 shows much shorter ortho H-Pd distances (2.84 vs. 3.28 Å).



### D. Electric and Magnetic Dipole Moments

The electric dipole moment of paramagnetic NiI<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is 8.5 D, much larger than the 5.9 D of NiBr<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>77</sup> This result cannot be explained in terms of the electronegativities of the halogens, but is consistent with a greater tetrahedral distortion with the larger halide.

A similarly anomalous trend is seen in the *trans*-CH<sub>3</sub>Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>X

TABLE XXVI. Percent s Character in Co(II) Complexes by ESR

L	Co(TPP)L <sup>a</sup>	Co(salen)L <sup>b</sup>
PF <sub>3</sub>	68	
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	55	49
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	51	
P(OBu) <sub>3</sub>	48	
PMe <sub>3</sub>	36	33
PHMe <sub>2</sub>	34	
PBu <sub>3</sub>	31	
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph	28	
PEt <sub>3</sub>	27	
PPh <sub>3</sub>		24

<sup>a</sup> B. B. Wayland and M. E. Abd-Elmageed, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **98**, 4809 (1974). <sup>b</sup> B. B. Wayland, M. E. Abd-Elmageed, and L. F. Mehne, *Inorg. Chem.*, **14**, 1456 (1975).

TABLE XXVII. UV Photoelectron Data on Gaseous Ligands

L	IP <sub>1</sub> , eV	L	IP <sub>1</sub> , eV
PH <sub>3</sub>	10.58 <sup>a</sup>	PBu <sub>3</sub>	8.11 <sup>b</sup>
P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CEt	9.8 <sup>b</sup>	P( <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub>	8.05 <sup>b</sup>
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	9.25 <sup>a</sup>	P( <i>t</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub>	7.71 <sup>b</sup>
PMe <sub>3</sub>	8.65 <sup>a</sup>	P( <i>m</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F) <sub>3</sub>	8.32 <sup>c</sup>
P(vinyl) <sub>3</sub>	8.48 <sup>b</sup>	PPh <sub>3</sub>	7.92 <sup>c</sup>
PEt <sub>3</sub>	8.31 <sup>b</sup>	P( <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	7.48 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> O. Stelzer and E. Unger, *Chem. Ber.*, **108**, 1246 (1975). <sup>b</sup> M. A. Weiner and M. Lattman, private communication from Weiner. <sup>c</sup> M. A. Weiner, M. Lattman, and S. O. Grim, *J. Org. Chem.*, **40**, 1292 (1975).

series where μ = 3.4 D (Cl), 3.7 (Br), and 4.1 (I), or in *trans*-EtPt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>X, where μ = 3.7 (Cl) and 4.15 (I).<sup>78</sup> The anomaly should be small or absent in *trans*-CH<sub>3</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>X. An effect of P-P angle on electric dipole moment is seen in comparing *cis*-Ph<sub>2</sub>Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (7.2) and *cis*-Ph<sub>2</sub>Pt(Et<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PEt<sub>2</sub>) (8.4 D).<sup>78</sup>

The magnetic dipole moment of NiP(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub><sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (3.07 BM) is anomalously small when compared to NiPPh<sub>3</sub><sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (3.46).<sup>79</sup> The corresponding complexes with the smaller bromide ion, which are less crowded, show essentially the same moments for P(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub> (3.73) and PPh<sub>3</sub> (3.68) complexes.<sup>80</sup>

### E. Electrochemistry and ESR

Steric effects in electrochemistry have barely been explored. Baird<sup>81a</sup> has found that the Co(III) complexes Co(salen)L<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> and Co(DH)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> become easier to reduce in the order of increasing ligand size: PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph < PBu<sub>3</sub> < PMePh<sub>2</sub> < PPh<sub>3</sub>.

Electrochemical studies on oxidation of M(CO)<sub>2</sub>(Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (M = Cr, Mo, W) show that the complexes with n = 1 are more easily oxidized than those with n = 2.<sup>82</sup>

ESR studies on Co(II) phosphine complexes (Table XXVI) show that the percent s character in the P-donor orbital generally increases with more electronegative substituents on P. Large substituents, however, show abnormally low s character, most clearly seen for PPh<sub>3</sub>.

### F. Ionization Potentials of Free Ligands

The advent of UV photoelectron spectroscopy has made it possible to measure ionization potentials with high accuracy. The first ionization potential (IP<sub>1</sub>) of free phosphorus ligands nearly always arises from the phosphorus lone pair. It might be expected that electron-withdrawing groups would increase IP<sub>1</sub>, which is indeed the case (Table XXVII). Going from P(*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> to P(*m*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>F)<sub>3</sub> increases IP<sub>1</sub> by 0.84 eV. The data in Table XXVII suggest, however, that there is also an important steric effect on IP<sub>1</sub>. Thus, the ionization potential decreases in the series PMe<sub>3</sub>, P(vinyl)<sub>3</sub>, and P(*m*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>F)<sub>3</sub> even though the substituents on P become more electronegative. This and the

TABLE XXVIII. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at 60 °C for the Reaction
$$\text{CpMo(CO)}_2\text{LCOCH}_3 \xrightleftharpoons{K} \text{CpMo(CO)}_3\text{CH}_3 + \text{L}$$

L	$K \times 10^4, \text{M}$	L	$K \times 10^4, \text{M}$
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph	0.1	PPh <sub>3</sub>	8.3
PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.3	PCy <sub>3</sub>	50
PMePh <sub>2</sub>	1.3	PPh <sub>2</sub> ( <i>i</i> -Pr)	90
P( <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	5.3	P( <i>o</i> -Tol)	<i>b</i>
P( <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	6.1		

<sup>a</sup> From ref 88. <sup>b</sup> Very large.TABLE XXIX. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in 95% EtOH at 25 °C for the Reaction:
$$\text{Co(salen)L}_2^+ \xrightleftharpoons{K} \text{Co(salen)L}^+ + \text{L}$$

L	$K \times 10^4, \text{M}$	L	$K \times 10^4, \text{M}$
PMe <sub>2</sub> PH	0.13	PMePh <sub>2</sub>	9.1
PBu <sub>3</sub>	3.7	PPh <sub>3</sub>	610

<sup>a</sup> From ref 81.

marked decrease in IP<sub>1</sub> in the series PH<sub>3</sub>, PMe<sub>3</sub>, PEt<sub>3</sub>, P(*i*-Pr)<sub>3</sub>, and P(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub> can be largely attributed to the decreasing percentage of s character in the lone pair as larger substituents force open the SPS angles. The high ionization potential of P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CEt relative to P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> is consistent with a smaller OPO angle in the cage.

#### IV. Rates and Equilibria

Ligand size can have a marked influence on rates and equilibria. This section will emphasize quantitative solution studies on simple reactions. Section V deals with the isolation of unusual complexes and section VI with homogeneous catalytic systems.

##### A. Dissociation of Phosphorus Ligands

We saw earlier (Table II) that steric effects dominate the dissociation equilibria of NiL<sub>4</sub> complexes.  $K_d$  at 25 °C increases by a factor of 10<sup>6</sup> on going from P(O-*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> to P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>, an increase in  $\theta$  from 128 to 141°. This corresponds to a decrease in  $\Delta H_d$  of 10 kcal/mol.<sup>9</sup> The rates of L dissociation also show a steric effect;  $k_d$  is 100 to 1000 times faster for P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> than for P(O-*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C. Electronic effects are also important; phosphines dissociate faster from Ni(0) than phosphites of similar size.<sup>9</sup>

Musco and co-workers<sup>83,84</sup> have studied the equilibria



and find that the extent of L dissociation is dominated by steric effects, increasing in the order PMe<sub>3</sub> ~ PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph ~ PMePh<sub>2</sub> < PEt<sub>3</sub> ~ PBu<sub>3</sub> ~ PPh<sub>3</sub> < PBz<sub>3</sub> < P(*i*-Pr)<sub>3</sub> < PCy<sub>3</sub> < PPh(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>31</sup> P NMR studies<sup>84</sup> also show steric effects on the rates of exchange of free and coordinated phosphines.

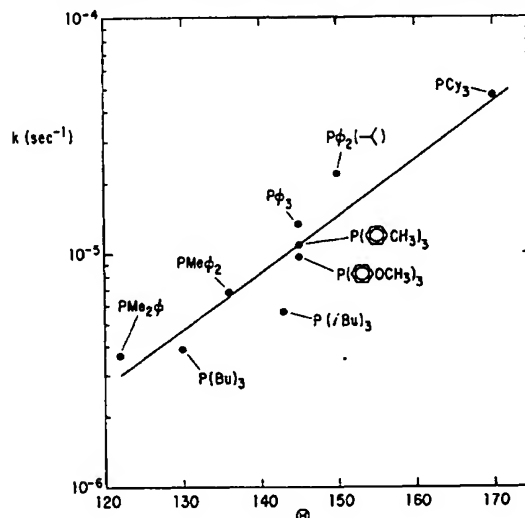
Vapor pressure osmometry shows that L dissociation from CuXL<sub>3</sub> (X = halogen) increases in the steric order PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph ~ PMePh<sub>2</sub> < PPh<sub>3</sub> and AsMe<sub>2</sub>Ph < AsMePh<sub>2</sub>.<sup>85</sup> CuX(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> could not be made.

Equilibrium constants of Barnett and Pollmann<sup>86</sup> for L dissociation from CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>LCOCH<sub>3</sub> are shown in Table XXVIII. P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>, the largest ligand used in the study, is completely dissociated.

Equilibrium constants for L dissociation from Co(salen)L<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> (Table XXIX) show a larger steric effect;  $K$  increases by a factor of 4700 from PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph to PPh<sub>3</sub>. Activation energies for disso-

TABLE XXX. Relative Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in CHCl<sub>2</sub>CHCl<sub>2</sub> at 40 °C for the Reaction:
$$cis\text{-Mn(CO)}_4\text{BrL} \xrightarrow{k} \text{Mn(CO)}_3\text{BrL} + \text{CO}$$

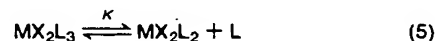
L	$k_{\text{rel}}$	L	$k_{\text{rel}}$
P(OBu) <sub>3</sub>	0.3	PBu <sub>3</sub>	1.3
SbPh <sub>3</sub>	0.6	AsPh <sub>3</sub>	2.3
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	0.6	PPh <sub>3</sub>	8.4
CO	(1.0)		

<sup>a</sup> J. D. Atwood and T. L. Brown, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **98**, 3155 (1976).Figure 22. Rate constants in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at 60 °C for the reaction: CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>LCOCH<sub>3</sub> → CpMo(CO)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> + CO, from ref 86.

ciation (24.7 kcal/mol for PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph and 14.9 for PMePh<sub>2</sub> (determined by NMR line shapes) show a marked steric labilization.<sup>81</sup>

Rates of dissociation of HCoL<sub>4</sub> complexes increase in the steric order P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> < P(OEt)<sub>3</sub> < P(OPh)<sub>3</sub>,<sup>87</sup> equilibrium mixtures in competition experiments strongly favor the smaller phosphites.

Rigo and Turco<sup>88</sup> have concluded that steric effects dominate equilibria of type



where M = Ni or Co and X = CN or halogen. We have confirmed this in the nickel dicyanide system and find that  $K_5$  increases in the sequence PMe<sub>3</sub> < PEt<sub>3</sub> < PCy<sub>3</sub>.<sup>89</sup>

The extent of L dissociation will, of course, depend on the steric requirements of the other ligands in a complex. We find a reduced tendency to dissociate L in the analogous HNiL<sub>3</sub>CN complexes,<sup>90</sup> presumably because H is less sterically demanding than CN. The extent of phosphine dissociation is less for HRuCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> than for RuCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>,<sup>91</sup> presumably for a similar reason.

##### B. Dissociation of Other Ligands

CO substitution in *cis*-MnBr(CO)<sub>4</sub>L involves rate determining loss of the CO *cis* to both Br and L. Relative rates (Table XXX) increase with the size of phosphorus ligand and in the order SbPh<sub>3</sub> < AsPh<sub>3</sub> < PPh<sub>3</sub>.

Figure 22 shows the effect of increasing the size of L on the rates of CO dissociation from CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>LCOCH<sub>3</sub>. A small electronic effect is evident in the increase in rate on going from P(*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> to PPh<sub>3</sub>. Rates of chelation of (R<sub>2</sub>P-



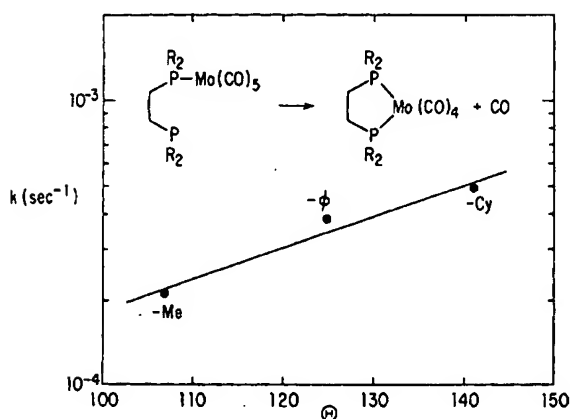
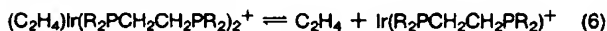


Figure 23. Rate constants for ring closure in nonane at 110 °C, from ref 92.

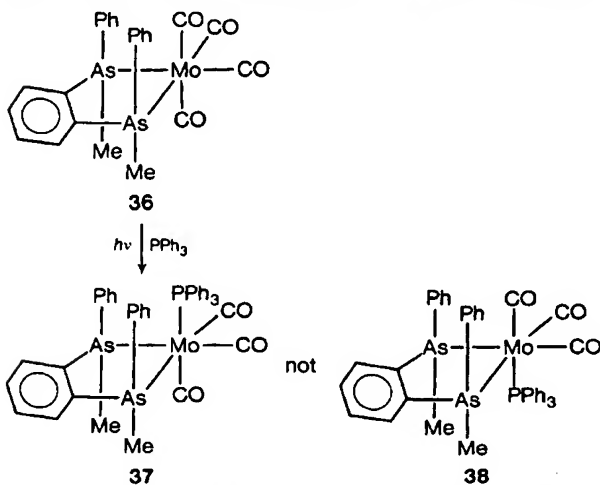
$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PR}_2\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_5$  complexes<sup>92</sup> (Figure 23) increase with the size of R, but the slope is less. Steric acceleration can be understood in terms of a rate-determining loss of CO, followed by rapid ring closure. The rates of chelation of  $[\text{R}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PR}_2]\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5$  complexes also depend on the value of  $n$  (Table XXXI).

Herskovitz<sup>93</sup> has found that the dissociation constants for eq 6 and 7 increase in the sequence  $\text{R} = \text{Me} < \text{Et} < i\text{-Pr}$ , obviously a case of steric control.



Reversible CO dissociation from  $\text{CoX}_2\text{L}_2(\text{CO})$  complexes increases with the size of L (Table XXXII). The dissociation sequence  $\text{NCS} < \text{Br} < \text{Cl}$  must involve both electronic and steric factors, since Br is larger than Cl. The authors<sup>94</sup> argued against steric effects of L on the basis that earlier work<sup>95</sup> on  $\text{MX}_2\text{L}_3$  dissociation showed that differences in  $K$  were due to differences in  $\Delta H_d$ , not  $\Delta S_d$ . We now know that steric effects can have a major influence on  $\Delta H_d$ .<sup>9</sup>

Steric factors can influence rates of radiation-induced dissociation reactions. Irradiation of 36 in the presence of  $\text{PPh}_3$  gives 37 rather than the less crowded 38,<sup>96</sup> indicating more rapid



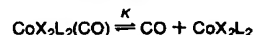
loss of CO from the most hindered position. The preferential kinetically controlled formation of *cis*- $\text{M}(\text{CO})_4\text{L}_2$  complexes in light-induced reactions of  $\text{M}(\text{CO})_5\text{L}$  with L may be largely sterically controlled.

TABLE XXXI. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in *n*-Octane at 124 °C for the Reaction:  $(\text{diphosphine})\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5 \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{chelated } (\text{diphosphine})\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_4$

Diphosphine	$10^4 k, \text{sec}^{-1}$
$\text{Me}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PMe}_2$	0.75
$\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PPh}_2$	26
$\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PPh}_2$	34
$\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2$	55

<sup>a</sup> J. A. Connor, J. P. Day, E. M. Jones, and G. K. McEwen, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 347 (1973).

TABLE XXXII. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$  at 25 °C for the Reaction:



L	X = NCS	$K \times 10^4, \text{M}$	
		Br	Cl
$\text{PEt}_3$		4.0	8.1
$\text{P}(n\text{-Pr})_3$		4.3	12.7
$\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph}$		10	500
$\text{PEtPh}_2$	20	97	1470
$\text{PPh}_3$	110	3000	<i>b</i>
$\text{PCy}_3$	450	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>

<sup>a</sup> From ref 94. <sup>b</sup> Very large.

$\text{RuBr}_2[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{PPh}_2]_2$  in 1,2-dichloroethane dissociates to  $\text{Br}^-$  and  $\text{RuBr}[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{PPh}_2]_2^+$ . Less crowded  $\text{RuX}_2[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2]_2$  complexes with  $n = 1$  or 2 do not, nor does the complex with  $n = 3$  and  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$ .<sup>97</sup> Attempts to prepare the  $n = 4$  complex  $\text{RuCl}_2[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{PPh}_2]_2$  failed, giving instead  $\text{Ru}_2\text{Cl}_4[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{PPh}_2]_3$ .

### C. Metal-Metal Bond Cleavage

A special class of dissociation reactions involves cleavage of metal-metal bonds. Drakesmith and Whyman<sup>98</sup> have found that  $\text{Ir}_4(\text{CO})_{12}\text{L}_3$  clusters are much more easily broken down under CO and  $\text{H}_2$  pressure with  $\text{L} = \text{PPh}_3$  or  $\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$  than with  $\text{PEt}_3$ ,  $\text{PPr}_3$ , or  $\text{PBu}_3$ . Since  $\text{HIr}(\text{CO})_3\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$  forms so easily, the  $\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$  system is particularly active in olefin hydroformylation.<sup>99</sup>

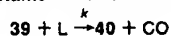
$\text{RuX}_2\text{L}_n$  ( $\text{X} = \text{halogen}$ ,  $n = 2, 3$ , or 4) complexes participate in several equilibria to form binuclear complexes linked by two or three halide bridges. Only with bulky phosphines such as  $\text{PPh}_3$  or  $\text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$  are the mononuclear species favored; then  $\text{RuX}_2\text{L}_4$  complexes are completely dissociated in solution to  $\text{RuX}_2\text{L}_3$  and  $\text{L}$ .<sup>100</sup>

Poë<sup>101</sup> has reported that activation energies for homolytic cleavage of the Mn-Mn bond decrease in the sequence  $(\text{CO})_5\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_5 > (\text{CO})_5\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{L} > \text{L}(\text{CO})_4\text{Mn-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{L}$  and  $\text{L} = \text{P}(\text{O}i\text{-Pr})_3 > \text{PBu}_3 > \text{PPh}_3$ , suggesting a weakening of the metal-metal bond by crowding transmitted through the carbonyls.

Sufficiently large ligands should stabilize odd-electron mononuclear fragments. Indeed, while  $[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]_4\text{Co-Co}[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]_4$  is a stable diamagnetic dimer,<sup>87</sup>  $\text{Co}(\text{PMe}_3)_4$  exists as a paramagnetic monomer,<sup>102</sup> as do  $\text{Co}[\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{PET}_2)_2]_2$ ,<sup>103</sup> and  $\text{Co}(\text{N}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ .<sup>104</sup> Steric crowding probably accounts for why  $\text{V}(\text{CO})_6$  does not dimerize and thus provides one of the rare examples of a stable paramagnetic carbonyl complex.<sup>105</sup>  $\text{V}(\text{dme})_3$  has also been prepared.<sup>106</sup> Steric hindrance to radical recombination is a well-established phenomenon in organic chemistry.<sup>107</sup>

### D. Associative Reactions

The rate of carbonyl substitution on 39 by L to give 40 in Table XXXIII depends on L and is clearly second order, implying an associative reaction. There is an electronic factor in the rate

TABLE XXXIII. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in Toluene for the Reaction:

L	10k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>	T, °C
PBu <sub>3</sub>	12.3	30
PEtPh <sub>2</sub>	9.6	35
PHPh <sub>2</sub>	8.5	35
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	1.23	35
PPh <sub>3</sub>	0.65	35
PCy <sub>3</sub>	0.58	35
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	0.069	35
P(o-Tol) <sub>3</sub>	b	70

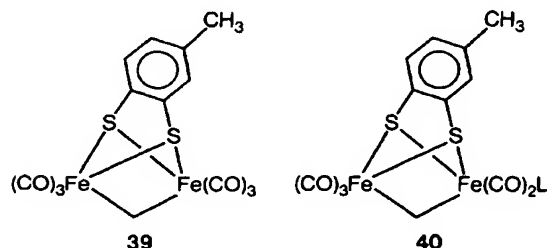
<sup>a</sup> P. C. Elgen and J. N. Gerlach, *Inorg. Chem.*, **12**, 2526 (1973). <sup>b</sup> No reaction in 140 h.

TABLE XXXIV. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in Decalin at 50 °C for the Reaction of Ru<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>12</sub> with L

L	10 <sup>4</sup> k <sub>2</sub> , sec <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>	L	10 <sup>4</sup> k <sub>2</sub> , sec <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>
PBu <sub>3</sub>	456	P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	17
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	191	PPh <sub>3</sub>	13
P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CEt	161	PCy <sub>3</sub>	<1

<sup>a</sup> From ref 108.

constants; the phosphites react more slowly than expected on the basis of size alone. P(o-Tol)<sub>3</sub> fails to react at all, even under forcing conditions.



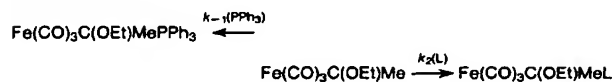
Poë and Twigg<sup>108</sup> have shown that the second-order rate term in the reaction of L with Ru<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>12</sub> (Table XXXIV) depends on both electronic and steric effects. PPh<sub>3</sub> and especially PCy<sub>3</sub> react more slowly than expected on the basis of a plot of log k<sub>2</sub> against half-neutralization potentials. A number of other systems show the same behavior: Co(NO)(CO)<sub>3</sub>, Fe(NO)<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>, Mn(NO)(CO)<sub>4</sub>, CpRh(CO)<sub>2</sub>, and M(CO)<sub>6</sub> (M = Cr, Mo, and W).<sup>108</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR line shape effects indicate slow ligand exchange with HPdCl(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> but fast exchange with the less crowded HPdCl(PCy<sub>3</sub>)(PBu<sub>3</sub>) and HPdCl(PBu<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>109</sup> We have similarly found slow associative exchange of PCy<sub>3</sub> with HNi(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CN, but a very fast reaction of PET<sub>3</sub> with HNi(PET<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CN (by <sup>31</sup>P NMR).<sup>90</sup>

Competitive rate constants for reactions of the carbene intermediate Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub>C(OEt)Me with various L relative to PPh<sub>3</sub> are shown in Table XXXV. The discrimination of this uncrowded species is very small. P(OPh)<sub>3</sub> reacts more slowly than expected on the basis of size alone.

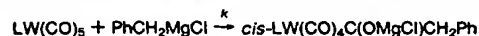
Another type of associative reaction is the formation of carbene by the reaction of LW(CO)<sub>5</sub> with PhCH<sub>2</sub>MgCl (Table XXXVI), where the steric effect is larger (the ratio of PBu<sub>3</sub> to PCy<sub>3</sub> rates is 6.0). For a given L, rates decrease in the order W > Mo > Cr, consistent with more crowding on a smaller metal.

Rates of reaction of LW(CO)<sub>5</sub> with (MeLi)<sub>4</sub> to give *cis*-LW(CO)<sub>4</sub>C(OLi)Me are first order in W and one-fourth order in (MeLi)<sub>4</sub>, implying formation of monomeric MeLi prior to nucleophilic attack.<sup>110</sup> Rate constants in Table XXXVII show a smaller steric effect than those in Table XXXVI, consistent with the smaller size of MeLi compared to PhCH<sub>2</sub>MgCl.

TABLE XXXV. Competitive Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in Heptane at ~70 °C in the Reactions:

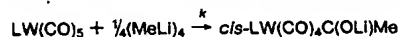
L	k <sub>2</sub> /k <sub>-1</sub>
PBu <sub>3</sub>	3.0
PCy <sub>3</sub>	1.0
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	0.3

<sup>a</sup> D. J. Darensbourg and H. L. Conder, *Inorg. Chem.*, **13**, 374 (1974).

TABLE XXXVI. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in THF at 27 °C for the Reaction:

L	10 <sup>3</sup> k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>	L	10 <sup>3</sup> k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	25.7	PBu <sub>3</sub>	8.5
PMe <sub>3</sub>	19.1	PPh <sub>3</sub>	5.0
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph	14.0	PCy <sub>3</sub>	1.42
PMePh <sub>2</sub>	10.4	P(o-Tol) <sub>3</sub>	1.75 <sup>b</sup>

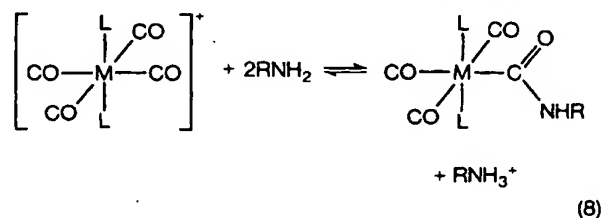
<sup>a</sup> M. Y. Darensbourg, H. L. Conder, D. J. Darensbourg, and C. Hasday, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **95**, 5919 (1973). <sup>b</sup> The product was exclusively the *trans* isomer.

TABLE XXXVII. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in Et<sub>2</sub>O at 25 °C for the Reaction:

L	10 <sup>2</sup> k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1/4</sup>	L	10 <sup>2</sup> k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1/4</sup>
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	6.56	PPh <sub>3</sub>	3.96
PBu <sub>3</sub>	4.74	PCy <sub>3</sub>	2.27

<sup>a</sup> From ref 110.

A kinetic and equilibrium study<sup>111</sup> of carbamoyl complex formation (eq 8) from Mn and Re carbonyls showed that the rate



decreases in the order: PMePh<sub>2</sub> > PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph > PPh<sub>3</sub>. The order of the first two is expected from electronic factors but the rate with PPh<sub>3</sub> is abnormally slow, suggesting steric inhibition of the associative reaction. The rate also decreases with increasing bulk of the amine in the order R = *sec*-Bu > *t*-Pr > Cy > *t*-Bu, and decreasing the size of the metal from Re to Mn. Equilibrium constants decrease with increasing bulk of phosphine or amine.

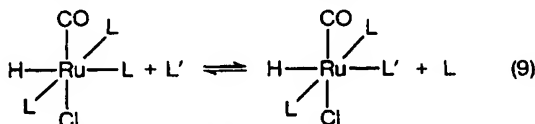
Rates of reaction of KH with HCoL<sub>4</sub> complexes decrease in the order P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> > P(OEt)<sub>3</sub> > P(OPh)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>67</sup>

## E. Ligand Exchange Equilibria

There are many situations where ligands compete for coordination sites on a transition metal. It was a study<sup>2</sup> of competition equilibria among phosphorus ligands for Ni(0) which first led me to realize the importance of steric effects. Ligand exchange in eq 9 shows a bonding order L' = P(OMe)<sub>2</sub>Ph > PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph ~ P(OEt)<sub>3</sub> > PET<sub>3</sub> > PEt<sub>2</sub>Ph ~ PPr<sub>2</sub>Ph ~ PBu<sub>2</sub>Ph > AsMe<sub>2</sub>Ph > AsEt<sub>2</sub>Ph.<sup>112</sup>

TABLE XXXVIII. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Hexane for the Reaction:

$cis\text{-Mo(CO)}_4(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{NHC}_5\text{H}_{10}) + \text{L} \rightleftharpoons cis\text{-Mo(CO)}_4(\text{PPh}_3)\text{L} + \text{NHC}_5\text{H}_{10}$		
L	K	T, °C
PPh <sub>3</sub>	~30	25
AsPh <sub>3</sub>	1.9	36.5
P( <i>o</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	<0.09	25

<sup>a</sup> C. L. Hyde and D. J. Darensbourg, *Inorg. Chem.*, **12**, 1286 (1973).L = PEt<sub>2</sub>Ph, PPr<sub>2</sub>Ph, or PBu<sub>2</sub>Ph

With the exception of P(OEt)<sub>3</sub>, the order of the phosphorus ligands is that of increasing  $\theta$ . The PPh<sub>3</sub> in (*o*-Tol)NiBr(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is quantitatively replaced by PMePh<sub>2</sub>, which in turn is replaced by PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph.<sup>113</sup> Larger phosphines, P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> and P(*o*-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> do not react. P(*i*-Pr)<sub>3</sub> and PCy<sub>3</sub> in Cr(CO)<sub>4</sub>(OMe)MeL are displaced by PEt<sub>3</sub> or PBu<sub>3</sub>.<sup>114</sup> A greater degree of substitution occurs when P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> reacts with H<sub>2</sub>Fe(PMePh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> than when it reacts with H<sub>2</sub>Fe[P(OEt)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>4</sub>.<sup>115</sup>

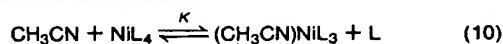
The length of the methylene chain in chelating diphosphines markedly affects their coordinating ability. <sup>31</sup>P studies<sup>116</sup> of competition for coordination to Ni(0) show decreasing bonding ability in the order Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub> ~ Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub> > Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub> >> Ph<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>. The last may have an inadequate bite.

Competition of phosphorus ligands with ligands of other types is also strongly influenced by the size of L. One of the best studied other ligands is CO. Figure 9 showed the results for Ni(0). Reimann and Singleton<sup>117</sup> have studied the reactions of ReBr(CO)<sub>5</sub> with 15 different phosphorus ligands and have found that rates and equilibria of CO substitution are controlled by the size of L. For example, PEt<sub>3</sub> and PEtPh<sub>2</sub> give equilibrium mixtures of ReBr(CO)<sub>3</sub>L<sub>2</sub> and ReBr(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>3</sub>, while PPh<sub>3</sub> gives only disubstitution. MnBr(CO)<sub>5</sub> behaves similarly except that trisubstitution is even more difficult on the smaller metal. MnBr(CO)<sub>4</sub>L can be made with the very small ligand P(OMe)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>118</sup>

Complexes of weakly held ligands can be favored by increasing the size of the phosphines. Thus Ni(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> forms an N<sub>2</sub> complex [(N<sub>2</sub>)Ni(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] in solutions under nitrogen,<sup>119</sup> because a phosphine dissociates readily to form a coordinatively unsaturated 16-electron complex. Ni(PMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> shows no tendency to dissociate an L or to coordinate N<sub>2</sub>. An N<sub>2</sub> complex forms in the cyclohexylphosphine-nickel system, but the Ni is three-coordinate in an N<sub>2</sub> bridged dimer: N<sub>2</sub>[Ni(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>.<sup>120</sup>

Electronic factors are also involved in the formation of N<sub>2</sub> complexes, which require a metal with very good back-bonding ability. Thus Pd(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> and Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> do not form a detectable amount of N<sub>2</sub> complex at 50 psig, nor does Ni[P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>3</sub>.<sup>119</sup>

Nitriles do coordinate to Ni(0) complexes containing phosphines.<sup>121</sup> The equilibrium constant for eq 10 with L = P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> is ~10 at 25 °C. With L = P(O-*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>, K is too small to be readily measured (~10<sup>-7</sup>). [These values were estimated from the equilibrium constants<sup>121</sup> for CH<sub>3</sub>CN + Ni[P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>3</sub> ⇌ (CH<sub>3</sub>CN)Ni[P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>3</sub> at various temperatures and the known NiL<sub>4</sub> dissociation constants.<sup>9</sup>]



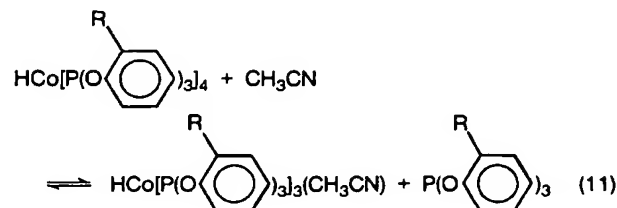
Equilibrium 11 lies far to the left for R = H, but far to the right for R = Me, *i*-Pr, or Ph.<sup>122</sup> The HCoL<sub>4</sub> complexes can be prepared from the two smaller phosphites but not the larger ones.

TABLE XXXIX. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Toluene at 35.4 °C for the Reaction:

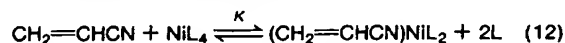
$\text{W(CO)}_5(\text{NH}_2\text{Ph}) + \text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{W(CO)}_5\text{L} + \text{NH}_2\text{Ph}$			
L	K	L	K
PBu <sub>3</sub>	225	PPh <sub>3</sub>	17.1
P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CEt	180–360	AsPh <sub>3</sub>	11.2
PCy <sub>3</sub>	198	SbPh <sub>3</sub>	7.5
P(SCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CMe	45.3	P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	6.6
P(OBu) <sub>3</sub>	31.2	BiPh <sub>3</sub>	1.1

<sup>a</sup> R. J. Angelici and C. M. Ingemanson, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 83 (1969).TABLE XL. Percentage of Ionic Product<sup>a</sup> in Acetone at Room Temperature for the Reaction:

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{RhCl} + \text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{RhL}_2^+ + \text{Cl}^-$	
L	% Ionic product
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph	15
PMePh <sub>2</sub>	1
PPh <sub>3</sub>	0
PPhCy <sub>2</sub>	0

<sup>a</sup> R. R. Schrock and J. A. Osborn, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 2397 (1971).

Olefins compete more effectively with smaller ligands. K's for eq 12 are about 10<sup>4</sup> for L = P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> and 10<sup>-4</sup> for L = P(O-*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>123</sup> [An x-ray crystal structure<sup>124</sup> of (CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCN)-Ni[P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> shows that the acrylonitrile is indeed coordinated by its double bond.] The similarity of this 10<sup>8</sup> factor to the ratio of NiL<sub>4</sub> dissociation equilibrium constants (Table II) indicates that the strain energy in Ni[P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>4</sub> is completely relieved when the first P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> is removed; removal of the second ligand from NiL<sub>3</sub> requires essentially the same energy for L = P(O-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> as for L = P(O-*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>.



It is understandable that all known (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)NiL<sub>2</sub> complexes have L's with  $\theta \geq 130^\circ$ . The strength of a Ni-ethylene bond is only slightly stronger than a Ni-P,<sup>125</sup> so smaller L's preferentially form NiL<sub>4</sub> complexes.

Competitions of group 5 donor ligands with piperidine and aniline are shown in Tables XXXVIII and XXXIX.

Though the K's in Table XXXIX generally decrease as the phosphorus ligand becomes more electronegative, the small P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CEt does better and the large PCy<sub>3</sub> worse than expected on the basis of electronic effects alone. Note the order PPh<sub>3</sub> > AsPh<sub>3</sub> > SbPh<sub>3</sub> > BiPh<sub>3</sub>. Recently Nasielski and co-workers<sup>126</sup> have pointed out that the K's are not based on true thermodynamic concentrations but rather on pseudostationary states in a photochemical reaction.

Data on competition of chloride ions with phosphines are given in Table XL (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub> = norbornadiene). The percentage of ionic product was determined by conductivity measurements.

## F. Oxidative Addition Reactions

Oxidative addition in the broadest sense includes all those reactions where one or two odd-electron fragments (usually the

TABLE XLI. Equilibrium and Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in Acetone at 25 °C under Air at 1 Atm for the Reactions:
$$\text{Co(acacen)NO} + \text{L} \xrightleftharpoons{K} \text{LCo(acacen)NO}$$

$$\text{LCo(acacen)NO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{k} \text{LCo(acacen)NO}_2$$

L	K, M <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup> k × [O <sub>2</sub> ], s <sup>-1</sup>
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph	37	11.1
PEt <sub>3</sub>	23	6.67
PBu <sub>3</sub>	19	6.67
PEtPh <sub>2</sub>	5.4	5.75
P(OBu) <sub>3</sub>	1.87	0.8
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>		No oxidation observed
PPh <sub>3</sub>		No oxidation observed
PCy <sub>3</sub>		No oxidation observed

<sup>a</sup> From ref 130.TABLE XLII. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in Benzene at 25 °C for the Reaction:
$$\text{IrCl(CO)}_2\text{L} + \text{PhCH}_2\text{Cl} \xrightarrow{k} \text{PhCH}_2\text{IrCl}_2(\text{CO})\text{L}_2$$

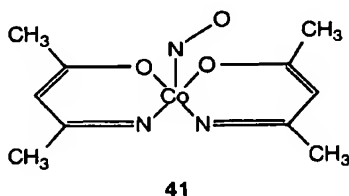
L	k, M <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
PEtPh <sub>2</sub>	1.5 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>
PEt <sub>2</sub> Ph	5.5 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>
P( <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> )	3.3 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>
PPh <sub>3</sub>	1.2 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>
P( <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl)	2.0 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>

<sup>a</sup> From ref 131.

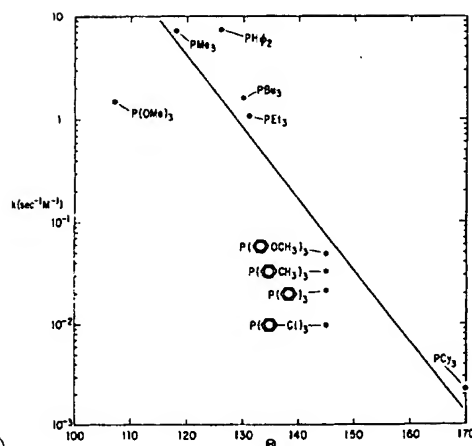
latter, formed by cleavage of a bond in X-Y) are added to a transition metal, with an attendant increase in its formal oxidation state.<sup>127</sup> We can anticipate steric inhibition in direct associative reactions, and steric acceleration if prior dissociation of L or other ligand from an 18-electron complex is required as a first step.<sup>128</sup>

Data of Halpern and Phelan<sup>129</sup> for the associative reaction of benzyl bromide with Co(DH)<sub>2</sub>L are shown in Figure 24. Larger L's inhibit the reaction. There is also an electronic effect: electron-withdrawing P(*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl)<sub>3</sub> is slower than P(*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, and P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> falls below the line defined by the phosphines.

Rates of oxidation of Co(acacen)NO (41) with air depend on the concentration of added L, reaching a limiting value at high

TABLE XLIII. Rate and Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Chlorobenzene at 30 °C for the Reaction: XY + *trans*-IrCl(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> = (XY)IrCl(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub>

L	XY = H <sub>2</sub>		XY = O <sub>2</sub>		XY = HCl
	k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>-3</sup> K, M <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup> k, s <sup>-1</sup> M <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>-3</sup> K, M <sup>-1</sup>	
PPh <sub>3</sub>	1.2	31	5.9	28	1.1 × 10 <sup>4</sup>
P( <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	1.7	44	9.6	21	2.4 × 10 <sup>4</sup>
P( <i>m</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	0.69	25	4.4	7.0	2.7 × 10 <sup>3</sup>
PCy <sub>3</sub>	0.0068	2.4	0.038	0.066	≤ 4.0
P( <i>o</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	No reaction in 3 h at 740 mm		No reaction in 18 days at 700 mm		0.79

<sup>a</sup> From ref 132. <sup>b</sup> Data in benzene.Figure 24. Rate constants in benzene at 25 °C for the reaction 2Co(DH)<sub>2</sub>L + PhCH<sub>2</sub>Br → PhCH<sub>2</sub>Co(DH)<sub>2</sub>L + BrCo(DH)<sub>2</sub>L, from ref 129.

[L].<sup>130</sup> Both a preassociation equilibrium constant and a rate constant (Table XLI) could be determined by analyzing the data. The ineffectiveness of PCy<sub>3</sub> in promoting the oxidation was attributed to its low coordinating ability. Larger size hurts both K and k, especially the former.

Ugo and co-workers<sup>131</sup> examined electronic and steric effects of L in oxidative addition reactions of IrCl(CO)<sub>2</sub>L complexes. Selected data are shown in Table XLII. While the effect of electron-withdrawing substituents in slowing the rate is clear, the steric effects are not obvious. Unfortunately the study was restricted to a very narrow range of ligand size (136–145°). Vaska and co-workers<sup>132</sup> have recently reported results of rate and equilibrium studies which include L = PCy<sub>3</sub> and P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> (Table XLIII). Both k and K are hurt by making L very large. P(*m*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> acts slightly larger than P(*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>. Note that the decrease in K on going from P(*m*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> to PCy<sub>3</sub> is larger for O<sub>2</sub> than for H<sub>2</sub>, presumably reflecting the greater steric requirements of O<sub>2</sub> in the product.

While eq 13 proceeds at 0 °C when L = PMe<sub>3</sub>, no reaction occurs when L = PEt<sub>3</sub>.<sup>133</sup>



IrCl(CO)[PMe<sub>2</sub>(*t*-Bu)]<sub>2</sub> undergoes rapid oxidative addition with a variety of small molecules. IrCl(CO)[PEt<sub>2</sub>(*t*-Bu)]<sub>2</sub> reacts much less readily, but will react with Cl<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>. IrCl(CO)[PMe(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> reacts only very slowly with Cl<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> and IrCl(CO)[PEt(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> does not react at all.<sup>134</sup>

A remarkable case of steric inhibition of oxidative addition has been reported by Otsuka and co-workers.<sup>65</sup> Pd[PPh(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> reacts readily with O<sub>2</sub> to form an O<sub>2</sub>PdL<sub>2</sub> complex, as expected for this highly coordinatively unsaturated complex. The still more crowded Pd[P(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> is stable in air! Apparently there is not room even for a relatively small O<sub>2</sub> molecule.

TABLE XLIV. Rate Constants<sup>a</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>COOD/D<sub>2</sub>O/CDCl<sub>3</sub> (5/1/5) at 100 °C for the Reaction:
$$\text{Pt}_2\text{Cl}_4[\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{R}_2]_2 \xrightarrow{k} \text{Pt}_2\text{Cl}_4[\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{D})\text{R}_2]_2$$

L	10 <sup>4</sup> k <sub>obsd</sub> , s <sup>-1</sup>	L	10 <sup>4</sup> k <sub>obsd</sub> , s <sup>-1</sup>
PPr <sub>3</sub>	1.8	PPr <sub>2</sub> - <i>t</i> -Bu	4.3
PPr <sub>2</sub> Ph	1.9	PPr( <i>t</i> -Bu) <sub>2</sub>	48
PPrPh <sub>2</sub>	2.0		

<sup>a</sup> from ref 138.

TABLE XLV. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Benzene at 25 °C for the Reaction:
$$\text{cis-PtX}_2\text{L}_2 \xrightleftharpoons{K} \text{trans-PtX}_2\text{L}_2$$

L	X = Cl	X = I
PEt <sub>3</sub>	12.3	
pPr <sub>3</sub>	29.5	~180
PBu <sub>3</sub>	25.5	
P(pentyl) <sub>3</sub>	28.4	
AsMe <sub>2</sub> Et	55	
AsEt <sub>3</sub>	175	
AsPr <sub>3</sub>	~650	
AsBu <sub>3</sub>	~340	
AsBu <sub>2</sub> Ph	9.6	
SbEt <sub>3</sub>	1.9	~90
SbPr <sub>3</sub>	4.0	
SbBu <sub>3</sub>	3.75	

<sup>a</sup> From ref 142.

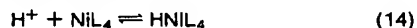
*trans*-RhCl(CO)[PMe<sub>2</sub>(*o*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)]<sub>2</sub> undergoes oxidative addition with a variety of small molecules such as HCl, MeI, CCl<sub>4</sub>, and Cl<sub>2</sub>. The more crowded *trans*-RhCl(CO)[P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>(*o*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)]<sub>2</sub> does not react with them but rather demethylates with loss of the elements of CH<sub>3</sub> and Cl.<sup>135</sup>

Rates of ortho-metalation reactions of CH<sub>3</sub>Mn(CO)<sub>4</sub>L complexes increase with the size of L in the sequence PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph (no reaction) < P(OPh)<sub>3</sub> < PPh<sub>3</sub> < P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>136</sup> Steric acceleration of intramolecular oxidative addition reactions is now firmly established, especially by the extensive work of Shaw and co-workers.<sup>137</sup> Two factors are probably involved: (1) more ready dissociation of other ligands to give coordinative unsaturation, and (2) a close proximity to the metal of the bond to be broken as a consequence of steric crowding.

A study by Masters and co-workers<sup>138</sup> shows the effect of steric crowding on the rate of H-D exchange on C-3 of the propyl group in Pt<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>(PPrR<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> complexes (Table XLIV).

Increasing the bulk of the ligand also stabilizes four-membered ring intermediates, as shown by an increase in the rate of exchange at C-2 relative to C-3.<sup>138</sup>

An example of the effect of structural constraints on an oxidative addition reaction is the decreasing equilibrium constants (a factor of >30) for eq 14 in the sequence L = P(OEt)<sub>3</sub> < PO-Me(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CMe<sub>2</sub> < P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CR.<sup>68</sup>



In this case, of course, the constraint reduces the electron density on nickel. A greater Ni 2p<sub>3/2</sub> binding energy (0.5 eV) for Ni[P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CMe]<sub>4</sub> than for Ni[P(OEt)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>4</sub> is observed by ESCA.<sup>139</sup>

The chain length in Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub> complexes can have a marked effect on reactivity. For example, Ni[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> reacts with PhBr at 50 °C to give PhNiBr[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> while Ni[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> does not react under these conditions.<sup>140</sup> With the more reactive PhCOBr, both complexes react at 70 °C but give different products. PhCONiBr[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> is stable for at least 40 h, but the more crowded PhCONiBr[Ph<sub>2</sub>P-

TABLE XLVI. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Benzene at 25 °C for the Reaction:
$$\text{cis-MCl}_2\text{L}_2 \xrightleftharpoons{K} \text{trans-MCl}_2\text{L}_2$$

L	M = Pd	M = Pt
SbMe <sub>3</sub>	1.5	0.25
SbEt <sub>3</sub>	15.7	1.9
SbPr <sub>3</sub>	25.3	4.0
SbBu <sub>3</sub>	26.0	3.8
SbPh <sub>3</sub>	5.8	

<sup>a</sup> J. Chatt and R. G. Wilkins, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 70 (1953).TABLE XLVII. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Benzene at 25 °C for the Reaction:
$$\text{cis-CH}_3\text{COMn(CO)}_4\text{L} \xrightleftharpoons{K} \text{trans-CH}_3\text{COMn(CO)}_4\text{L}$$

L	K	L	K
P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CMe	~0 <sup>b</sup>	SbPh <sub>3</sub>	~0 <sup>b</sup>
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	0.11	AsPh <sub>3</sub>	0.11
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph	~0	PPh <sub>3</sub>	0.42
PEt <sub>3</sub>	~0		

<sup>a</sup> C. S. Kraihanzel and P. K. Maples, *Inorg. Chem.*, 7, 1806 (1968). <sup>b</sup> Too little of the trans isomer to detect.

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>] reacts with excess PhCOBr to give a mixture of NiBr<sub>2</sub>[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>], Ni(CO)[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, and PhCOPh.

Ni[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> reacts readily with HCN in a 1:1 ratio to give HNICN[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (one diphosphine monodentate).<sup>90</sup> Ni[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> and Ni[Ph<sub>2</sub>P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> under the same conditions react to only a small extent.<sup>141</sup>

## G. Isomerism

### 1. Cis-Trans

The most familiar cis-trans isomerism is in MX<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes of Pd and Pt. Table XLV shows some data published several years ago by Chatt and Wilkins<sup>142</sup> which show that the trans/cis ratio is generally favored by bulkier L and by iodide over chloride. The stabilizing effect of the phenyl group on *cis*-PtCl<sub>2</sub>(AsBu<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub> was said to be partly electronic. An earlier study of stilbene complexes by the same authors (Table XLVI) showed a marked increase in K when Me was replaced by Et, and smaller changes on going to Pr or Bu. SbPh<sub>3</sub> gave more *cis*-PdCl<sub>2</sub>(SbPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> than expected on the basis of size alone. The less crowded complexes gave a higher percentage of cis isomers.

Recent studies by Verstuyft and Nelson<sup>143</sup> on PdX<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes [L = PMe<sub>2</sub>-*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Y or PMe(*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Y)<sub>2</sub>] show that the trans/cis ratio is favored by (1) making L bulkier, (2) changing X<sup>-</sup> from N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> to Cl<sup>-</sup> to I<sup>-</sup>, (3) making Y more electronegative, and (4) going to less polar solvents. Unfortunately the range of Θ is very limited.

MX<sub>2</sub>[P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> complexes tend to favor the trans isomer on going from P(*o*-*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> or P(*o*-*m*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> to P(*o*-*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>, from Cl or Br to I, and from Pt to Pd.<sup>144</sup>

The rates of cis-trans equilibration in MX<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes also depend on the size of L. The much slower rate of PdCl<sub>2</sub>[PMe<sub>2</sub>(*o*-Tol)]<sub>2</sub> compared to PdCl<sub>2</sub>[PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph]<sub>2</sub> has been attributed to steric interference of a rate-determining associative reaction.<sup>145</sup> Catalysis by added phosphines is a general feature of these reactions. A decreasing efficiency in the order PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph ~ PBu<sub>3</sub> > PMe<sub>2</sub>(*o*-Tol) >> PMe(*o*-Tol)<sub>2</sub> > PPh<sub>3</sub> indicates that smaller ligands are better isomerization catalysts.

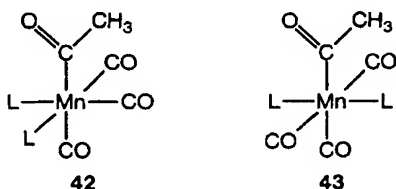
Selected trans/cis isomer ratios in CH<sub>3</sub>COMn(CO)<sub>4</sub>L complexes are shown in Table XLVII. P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> has a greater tendency to go trans to the relatively bulky acyl than would be expected

TABLE XLVIII. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in Toluene-*d*<sub>8</sub> at 60 °C for the Reaction:
$$cis\text{-}(\text{carbene})M(\text{CO})_4L \xrightleftharpoons{K} trans\text{-}(\text{carbene})M(\text{CO})_4L$$

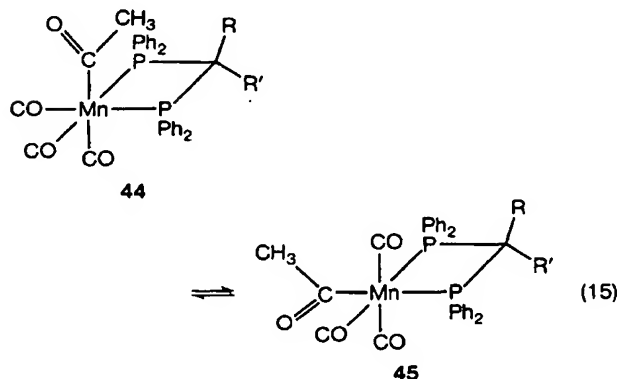
Carbene	L	K
<b>M = Cr</b>		
Me(OMe)C:	PMe <sub>3</sub>	0.34
	PEt <sub>3</sub>	0.52
	PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.54
	P(octyl) <sub>3</sub>	0.56
	P( <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub>	1.69
	PCy <sub>3</sub>	1.82
	P( <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>	0.19
	PPh <sub>3</sub>	0.22
	P( <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F) <sub>3</sub>	0.31
Me(OEt)C:	PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.50
Et(OMe)C:	PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.87
Ph(OMe)C:	PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.94
<i>i</i> -Pr(OMe)C:	PBu <sub>3</sub>	2.22
<b>M = W</b>		
Me(OMe)C:	PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.09
Ph(OMe)C:	PBu <sub>3</sub>	0.24

<sup>a</sup> H. Fischer and E. O. Fischer, *Chem. Ber.*, **107**, 673 (1974).

on the basis of size alone. Reaction of *cis*-CH<sub>3</sub>COMn(CO)<sub>4</sub>L complexes with L gave only **42** at equilibrium when L = P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CMe or PPh<sub>2</sub>, a mixture of **42** and **43** when L = P(OMe)<sub>3</sub>, and only **43** for the largest ligands PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph, P(OPh)<sub>3</sub>, PEt<sub>3</sub>, or PMePh<sub>2</sub>.<sup>146</sup> PPh<sub>3</sub> would not give a CH<sub>3</sub>COMn(CO)<sub>3</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complex.



Equilibrium 15 shifts toward **45** in the sequence R = R' = H < R = H, R' = CH<sub>3</sub> < R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>. With Ph<sub>2</sub>PCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)PPh<sub>2</sub>, the only isomer observed is **46**. If the CH<sub>3</sub>CO is replaced by the smaller CH<sub>3</sub>, only the fac isomer analogous to **44** is seen even if R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>.<sup>147</sup>

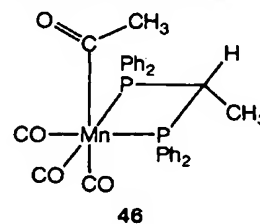


Trans/cis ratios in (carbene)M(CO)<sub>4</sub>L complexes are larger for larger L, larger carbene, and smaller M (Table XLVIII). The aryl phosphine results are anomalous relative to the alkyl phosphines but do indicate a greater trans/cis ratio for more electronegative L.

Both electronic and steric factors are involved in the equi-

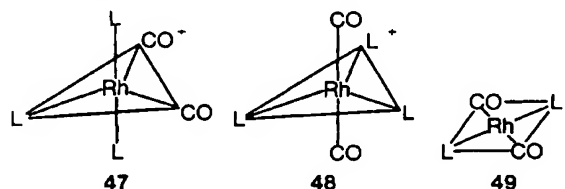
TABLE XLIX. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C for the Reaction:

L	R = Cl	Br	I	H	Me	Bz
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	<0.02		<0.02	0.03	1.7	5.6
SbPh <sub>3</sub>			0.04			
PBu <sub>3</sub>	<0.02		0.13	0.48	7.1	
PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph			0.36	0.93 <sup>b</sup>		
PPh <sub>3</sub>	<0.02	0.04	1.16	0.59 <sup>b</sup>	12.5 <sup>c</sup>	>50
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	0.11	0.34	3.3	0.19	5.9	

<sup>a</sup> J. W. Faller and A. S. Anderson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 5852 (1970). <sup>b</sup> In *o*-dichlorobenzene. <sup>c</sup> In toluene.

librium in Table XLIX. *K* does increase regularly in the sequences Cl < Br < I and H < Me < Bz.

While Rh(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> complexes have configuration **47** in solution (two carbonyl bands in the IR) when L = PMePh<sub>2</sub> or AsMePh<sub>2</sub>, they have **48** when L = P(*p*-Tol)<sub>3</sub>, PPh<sub>3</sub>, AsPrPh<sub>2</sub>, or AsPh<sub>3</sub>.<sup>148</sup> Attempts to prepare a tris phosphine complex with P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> failed, giving only **49**.



The isomer distribution in eq 16 (L = PR<sub>3</sub>, AsR<sub>3</sub>, or SbR<sub>3</sub>) depends on both steric and electronic effects.<sup>149</sup> Equilibria shift to the right in the series R = Me < Et ~ Pr ~ Bu < *n*-pentyl < *n*-octyl < Isopentyl < *i*-Bu < *sec*-alkyl, SbR<sub>3</sub> < AsR<sub>3</sub> < PR<sub>3</sub>, and X = CF<sub>3</sub> < Br < F ~ H < Me < OMe when L = AsEt<sub>2</sub>(*p*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>X). The more crowded isomers **50** and **51** or ones with two L's on the same Co were not seen.

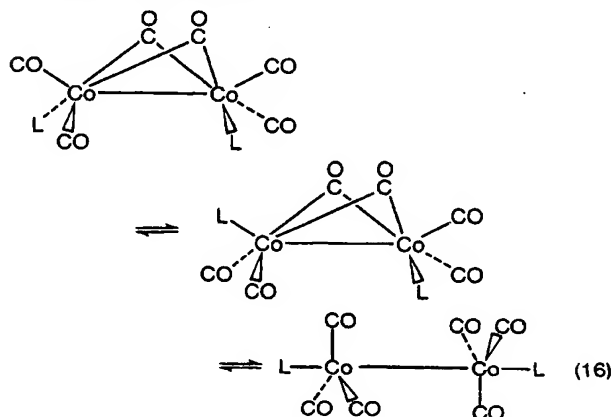
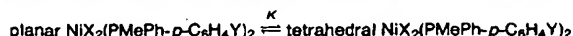


TABLE L.  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{PRPh}_2)_2$  Isomers Isolated<sup>a</sup>

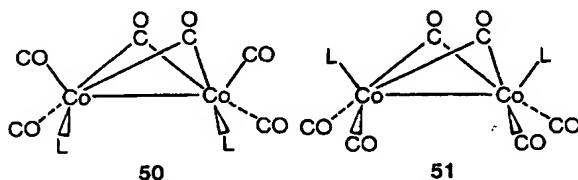
R	X = Cl	Br	I
Me	P	T	T
Et	P	P,T	T
Pr	P	P,T	T
Bu	P,T	P,T	T
<i>n</i> -Amyl	P,T	T	T
<i>i</i> -Bu	P	P,T	T
<i>i</i> -Pr	P	P,T	T,G
<i>sec</i> -Bu	P	P,T	T,G
<i>t</i> -Bu		T	T

<sup>a</sup> From ref 151. Abbreviations: P, planar; T, tetrahedral; G, a green isomer of unknown structure.

TABLE LI. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 25 °C for the Reaction:

Y	X = Cl	Br	I
$\text{CF}_3$	0.15		0.56
Cl	0.23	0.75	1.22
H	0.41	1.43	2.70
Me	0.45	2.12	3.00
OMe	0.56	2.33	
NMe <sub>2</sub>	1.00	4.88	11.5

<sup>a</sup> L. H. Pignolet, W. D. Horrocks, Jr., and R. H. Holm, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 1855 (1970).



## 2. Square-Planar/Tetrahedral

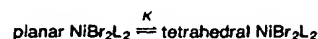
While  $\text{PtX}_2\text{L}_2$  and  $\text{PdX}_2\text{L}_2$  complexes usually form both cis and trans complexes, the planar complexes of the smaller cation  $\text{Ni(II)}$  are invariably trans; for certain X and L there can be an appreciable fraction of a paramagnetic tetrahedral isomer. For small R (e.g., Me or Et),  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  and  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{PR}_2\text{Ar})_2$  complexes are trans square planar and diamagnetic in the solid state and in solution.  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{PRAr}_2)_2$  complexes give a measurable amount of both isomers in solution while  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{PAR}_3)_2$  are essentially 100% tetrahedral in both solution and solid states.<sup>150</sup>

In the  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{PRPh}_2)_2$  series, Hayter and Humiec<sup>151</sup> were able to isolate the crystalline isomers shown in Table L. Both planar and tetrahedral isomers are present in the crystalline unit cell of  $\text{NiBr}_2(\text{PPh}_2\text{Bz})_2$ .<sup>152</sup>

The tendency to favor the tetrahedral form in the sequence  $\text{X} = \text{Cl} < \text{Br} < \text{I}$  is shown in the solid state in Table L and in solution in Table LI. The latter clearly shows the importance of electronic effects in the phosphine on K. The tetrahedral isomer is favored by electron-donating L. This is in accord with our observation, based on ESCA measurements,<sup>139</sup> that the  $\text{Ni(II)}$  in a tetrahedral isomer is more electron deficient than in the corresponding planar one. It cannot, however, explain the increase in K in the sequence  $\text{PR}_3 < \text{PR}_2\text{Ph} < \text{PPh}_3$ , which must therefore be determined primarily by steric effects.

Some results of a study by Que and Pignolet<sup>153</sup> are shown in Table LII. They concluded that steric effects are relatively unimportant. Their conclusion is, however, based on the questionable assumption that steric effects must be *monotonic* with increasing  $\theta$ .

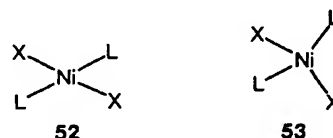
Consider a *trans*- $\text{NiX}_2\text{L}_2$  complex 52 with small L. Increasing the size of L (or X) will cause a repulsive interaction between

TABLE LII. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at 31 °C for the Reaction:

L	$\theta$	K	Ref
$\text{PMePh}_2$	136	1.78	153
$\text{PEtPh}_2$	140	2.03	155
$\text{PPrPh}_2$	140	2.33	155
$\text{PPh}_3$	145	b	153
$\text{PPh}_2\text{Cy}$	153	2.45	153
$\text{PPhCy}_2$	161	0.14	153
$\text{PCy}_3$	170	0.00	153

<sup>a</sup> From ref 153. b Very large.

L and X which can be relieved by a tetrahedral distortion toward 53, where the  $\text{LNiX}$  angles are opened from 90 to 109.5° (and



the  $\text{LNiL}$  angle is decreased from 180 to 109.5°). Still larger increases in  $\theta$  will lead to a severe repulsive interaction of L with L, favoring an opening of the  $\text{LNiL}$  angle back toward 52. The value of  $\theta$  for optimum stability of the tetrahedral form must be around 145°;  $\text{PCy}_3$  is too large. A square-planar geometry for  $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  has been established by an x-ray study.<sup>154</sup>

LaMar and Sherman<sup>155</sup> reported a second-order acceleration of the planar-tetrahedral interconversion for  $\text{NiBr}_2(\text{PMePh}_3)_2$  with added phosphine, along with exchange of free and coordinated phosphine.  $\text{PPh}_3$  exchanges more slowly with  $\text{NiBr}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ . The still bulkier  $\text{PPh}_2\text{Cy}$  does not exchange with  $\text{NiBr}_2(\text{PPh}_2\text{Cy})_2$  and its addition has no effect on the interconversion rate.<sup>153</sup>

A steric effect is clearly shown in the planar-tetrahedral equilibrium of  $\text{NiX}_2[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2]$  complexes. Increasing *n* from 2 to 3 for  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$  increases *K* from ~0 to 0.75 in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at 22 °C.<sup>156</sup> An earlier study on the Br and I complexes gave a similar result.<sup>157</sup> Attempts to make  $\text{NiX}_2(\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2)_2$  complexes failed; the complexes isolated contained two monodentate diphosphines.

## 3. Ambidentate

Unsymmetrical diphosphines are capable of preferential bonding at one end. Reaction of  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PMePh}$  with  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2)\text{W}(\text{CO})_5$  in a 1:1 ratio gave predominantly (90%) the isomer with the  $-\text{PMePh}$  end coordinated. Reaction of  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PPh}(\text{i-Pr})$  gave predominantly (85%) the  $\text{PPh}_2$  bound isomer.<sup>158</sup> The smaller end of the diphosphine is preferred in each case.

Reaction of  $\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{P}$  with  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2)\text{W}(\text{CO})_5$  in a 1:1 ratio at room temperature [or with  $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$  or  $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$  under UV radiation] gave predominantly the isomer with the smaller  $\text{PO}_3$  end coordinated.<sup>159</sup> It was possible, however, to isolate both isomers by irradiation of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ ,<sup>13</sup> where the crowding is presumably less.

Changing the size of phosphorus ligands on a metal can affect the coordination of other ambidentate ligands, as we saw for SCN in Figure 12. Carty and co-workers<sup>160</sup> have concluded that steric effects also dominate the bonding mode in *trans*- $\text{Pd}(\text{SCN})_2\text{L}_2$  complexes. The crystal structures show S bonding with  $\text{L} = \text{P}(\text{OPh})_3$  but N bonding with the larger  $\text{PPh}_3$ .

## 4. Other

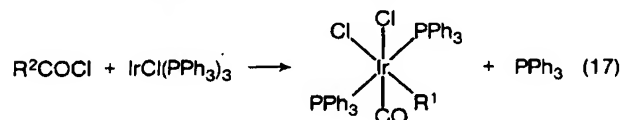
An extremely important problem in many homogeneous catalytic reactions is how to control the formation of primary and

TABLE LIII. Structural Preference of  $[\text{CuXL}]_4$  Complexes<sup>a</sup>

	L = $\text{PEt}_3$	$\text{PPh}_3$
X = Cl	56	56
Br	56	57
I	56	57

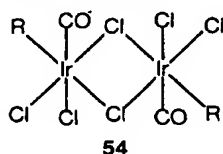
<sup>a</sup> From ref 163.

secondary alkyl products. Frequently the distribution depends on equilibria in solution. Bennett and Charles<sup>161</sup> found that reactions of secondary ( $\text{R}^2$ ) acyl chlorides with  $\text{IrCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  (eq 17)



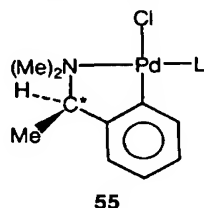
always led to isolation of primary ( $\text{R}^1$ ) alkyl products. Using models, they concluded that the instability of the intermediate secondary alkyl complexes is due to unfavorable steric interactions of the alkyl group with the triphenylphosphines.

Though they did not look at complexes with smaller phosphines, they did investigate the reactions of acyl chlorides with  $[\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{cyclooctene})_2]_2$  to give 54.<sup>161</sup> In this less crowded



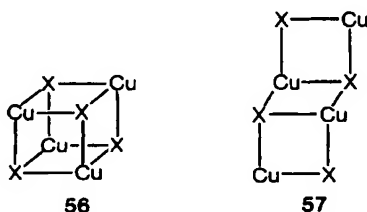
structure, 2-methylpropanoyl chloride gave the  $\text{R} = i\text{-Pr}$  complex. An equilibrium mixture containing ~50%  $i\text{-Pr}$  and ~50%  $n\text{-Pr}$  could be obtained by refluxing 90 min in benzene. The equilibrium between butyl isomers favors  $\text{R} = n\text{-Bu}$ .

Otsuka and co-workers<sup>162</sup> prepared complexes 55 in order to resolve racemic tertiary phosphines such as  $\text{PPh}(\alpha\text{-naphthyl})(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OEt})$ . When  $\text{PPh}(\alpha\text{-naphthyl})(o\text{-Tol})$  was used, isomers attributed to restricted rotation of the  $o\text{-tolyl}$  group were obtained which did not interconvert up to 80 °C.



55

$(\text{CuXL})_4$  has a cubane structure 56 for small X and L but goes over to a step structure 57 as they become larger (Table LIII).<sup>163</sup>



Equilibrium 18 depends on  $\text{R}'$  and  $\text{R}$ .<sup>164</sup> It is completely to the left with  $\text{R}' = t\text{-Bu}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{Me}, \text{Cl}$ ). For  $\text{R}' = \text{Me}$ , it shifts to the right (Table LIV) as the size of  $\text{R}$  increases. Equilibrium 19 is completely to the left for  $\text{R}' = \text{H}, \text{Me}$  or  $t\text{-Bu}$ .<sup>164</sup> (Both  $\text{R}'$  and  $\text{PR}_2$  can take the less crowded equatorial positions).  $^{31}\text{P}$  Chemical shifts (Table LV) depend on the isomer and show an effect on

TABLE LIV. Equilibrium Constants<sup>a</sup> at 27 °C for the Reaction:

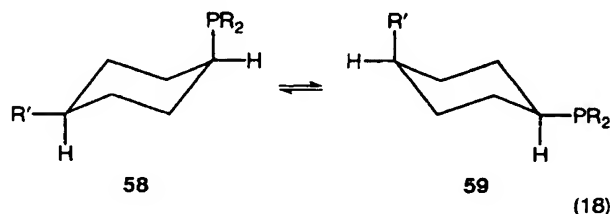
R	K
H	0.81
Me	0.89
Cl	1.75

<sup>a</sup> From ref 164.  $\text{R}' = \text{Me}$ TABLE LV.  $^{31}\text{P}$  Chemical Shifts<sup>a</sup> in 4- $\text{R}'$ -(cyclohexyl) $\text{PMe}_2$  Phosphines

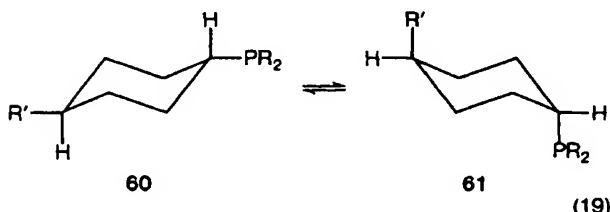
$\text{R}'$	Structure	T, K	$\delta(^{31}\text{P})$ , ppm
<i>cis</i> - $t\text{-Bu}$	58	300	54.8
<i>cis</i> -Me	58	183	57.2
<i>cis</i> -Me	b	300	49.0
<i>cis</i> -Me	59	183	44.2
H	60	300	42.7
<i>trans</i> -Me	60	300	42.5
<i>trans</i> - $t\text{-Bu}$	60	300	42.5

<sup>a</sup> From ref 164. <sup>b</sup> Exchanging between 58 and 59.

changing  $\text{R}'$  from Me to  $t\text{-Bu}$  in 58. 4-*cis*-Me-(cyclohexyl) $\text{PMe}_2$  is in rapid exchange between structures 58 and 59 at 300 K and gives an intermediate averaged chemical shift at this temperature.

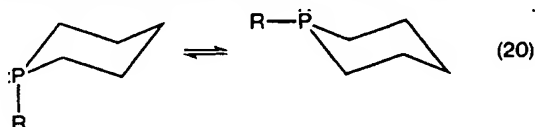


(18)



(19)

Equilibrium 20 is shifted to the right as  $\text{R}$  gets larger in the series  $\text{Me} \sim \text{Et} < \text{Ph} < i\text{-Pr} < t\text{-Bu}$ .<sup>165</sup> Room-temperature  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra show exchange averaged chemical shifts.



(20)

### 5. Stereochemical Nonrigidity

Intramolecular motions can cause NMR signal averaging and temperature-dependent line shape effects. We saw earlier (Table XVIII) how steric effects can influence rotamer populations and average NMR parameters. This section will deal mainly with steric effects on rates and activation energies.

Barriers (Table LVI) to intramolecular exchange in  $\text{ML}_5$  complexes generally increase with the size of  $\text{L}$ .<sup>166</sup> For fixed  $\text{L}$ , they tend to be larger for the smaller first-row metals (Table LVII). It has not been possible to prepare  $\text{ML}_5$  complexes with  $\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3$  ( $\theta = 128^\circ$ ) or larger  $\text{L}$ .

Barriers in  $\text{HML}_5$  complexes decrease with increasing size of  $\text{L}$  and are smaller for first-row metals (Table LVIII). Both trends



TABLE LVI. Barriers<sup>a</sup> to Intramolecular Exchange in RhL<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup> Complexes

L	ΔG <sup>‡</sup> , kcal/mol	T, K
P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CMe	7.8	153
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	7.5	200
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	9.9	208
P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	10.3	210
P(OBu) <sub>3</sub>	11.1	228

<sup>a</sup> From ref 166.TABLE LVII. ΔG<sup>‡</sup> (kcal/mol) in M[P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CMe]<sub>3</sub> Complexes<sup>a</sup>

Co <sup>+</sup>	10.0	Ni	8.3
Rh <sup>+</sup>	7.8	Pd	5.7
Ir <sup>+</sup>	8.4	Pt	7.0

<sup>a</sup> P. Meakin and J. P. Jesson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **96**, 5751 (1974).TABLE LVIII. ΔG<sup>‡</sup> (kcal/mol) in HML<sub>5</sub> Complexes<sup>a</sup>

HFe(PF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	<5	HCo[P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CPr] <sub>4</sub>	5.5
		HCo(PF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	<6
		HCo[P(OEt) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	<6
		HRh[P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CPr] <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	10.5
HRu(PF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	7.0	HRh(PF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	9.0
		HRh[P(OEt) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	7.25
		Hir[P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CPr] <sub>4</sub>	10.3
HOs(PF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	8.0	Hir(PF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	10.0

<sup>a</sup> P. Meakin, E. L. Muetterties, and J. P. Jesson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **94**, 5271 (1972), except for the P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CPr complexes, by E. M. Hyde, J. R. Swain, J. G. Verkade, and P. Meakin, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1169 (1976).

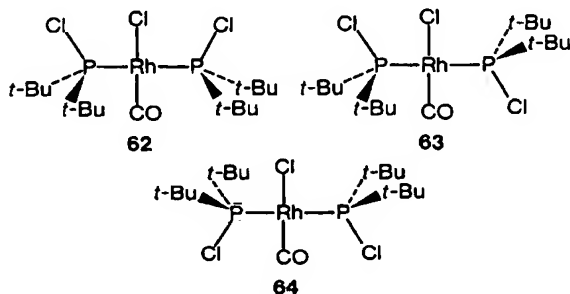
are consistent with the tetrahedral jump model; the heavy atoms need to move less if they are more nearly tetrahedral.

Rearrangement barriers in H<sub>2</sub>ML<sub>4</sub> complexes (M = Fe or Ru) do not change in a systematic way with steric or electronic changes in L.<sup>167</sup> The higher barriers for Ru (for example, 20.1 kcal/mol for H<sub>2</sub>Ru(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>4</sub> vs. 13.9 for the Fe complex) are, however, consistent with the tetrahedral jump model. The unusual coupling constants observed in the iron complexes [*J<sub>HH</sub>*(cis) > *J<sub>HH</sub>*(trans)] were attributed to their greater tetrahedral distortion.<sup>167</sup>

Activation energies (in parentheses) for interconverting *cis*- and *trans*-HWCP(CO)<sub>2</sub>L decrease as the size of L increases: PMe<sub>3</sub> (15.5 kcal/mol), PEt<sub>3</sub> (14.7), PPh<sub>3</sub> (14.3).<sup>168</sup> On the other hand, the barrier is less for PPh<sub>3</sub> than for PCy<sub>3</sub> in [H<sub>2</sub>Os(CO)(NO)(L)]<sup>+</sup>.<sup>169</sup>

Rotation of *t*-Bu groups on P can be frozen out at low temperature. Some measured activation energies include W(CO)<sub>5</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>(*t*-Bu) (8.3), P(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub> (8.6), BH<sub>3</sub>P(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub> (10.4), and SP(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub> (10.5).<sup>170</sup>

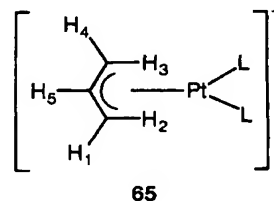
English and Bushweller have determined the first activation energy for rotation about a metal-phosphorus bond (ΔG<sup>‡</sup> = 12.6 kcal/mol at -32 °C) in *trans*-RhCl(CO)PCl(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>171</sup> The low-temperature limit <sup>31</sup>P{<sup>1</sup>H} spectrum shows **62** (~90%), **63**



(~10%), and **64** (~1%). The IR spectrum (cyclohexane) shows distinct ν<sub>CO</sub> bands in decreasing intensity assignable to the three rotamers at 1996, 1975, and 1950 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The decreasing stability along the series is consistent with the greater size of Cl (Θ = 102°) compared to CO (Θ = 92°).

Mann, Masters, Shaw, and Stainbank<sup>172</sup> had earlier reported freezing out three rotamers of *trans*-RhCl(CO)[P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (R = Me, Et, Pr) in the low-temperature <sup>31</sup>P NMR. Rotamers could not be frozen out with the smaller ligands PMePh<sub>2</sub>, PMe<sub>2</sub>(*t*-Bu), or PPr<sub>2</sub>(*t*-Bu). Two rotamers can be seen in the 0 °C <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *trans*-PdCl<sub>2</sub>[P(*t*-Bu)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>.<sup>173</sup>

A nonequivalence of H<sub>1</sub> and H<sub>4</sub> at low temperature in **65** with L = PCy<sub>3</sub> has been attributed to restricted rotation about the Pt-P bond.<sup>174</sup> This behavior was not observed with the smaller L = PPh<sub>3</sub>.

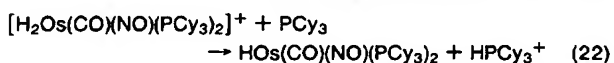
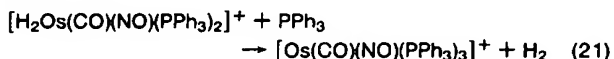


## V. Unusual Reactions and Products

Changing the size of ligands frequently gives an unexpected reaction or unusual product. We have seen several examples in earlier sections. Here we are concerned primarily with products isolated from stoichiometric reactions. Section VI deals with catalytic reactions.

### A. Displacement of Other Ligands

PPh<sub>3</sub> displaces H<sub>2</sub> in eq 21. The larger (and more basic) PCy<sub>3</sub> gives eq 22.<sup>175</sup>

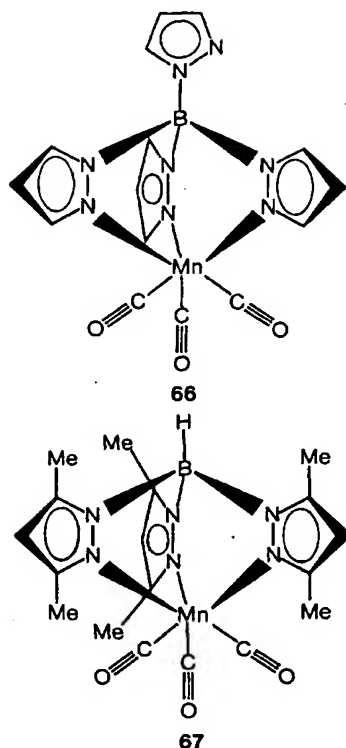


Reactions of various monodentate phosphorus ligands with (RC≡CR')Co(CO)<sub>4</sub> (2:1 ratio in refluxing benzene) gave disubstituted (RC≡CR')Co(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>2</sub> complexes for L = P(OMe)<sub>3</sub>, PBu<sub>3</sub>, P(*t*-Bu)<sub>3</sub>, PPh<sub>3</sub>, PPh<sub>2</sub>(*sec*-Bu), PPhCy<sub>3</sub> and PCy<sub>3</sub>. P(*t*-Pr)<sub>3</sub>, P(*sec*-Bu)<sub>3</sub> and P(*o*-Tol)<sub>3</sub> did not react at all, even in refluxing toluene. Under these conditions, excess P(OMe)<sub>3</sub> gave tetrasubstituted (RC≡CR')Co(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>4</sub>.<sup>176</sup>

Several years ago, King<sup>177</sup> tried to prepare M(CO)<sub>3</sub>[P(NMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>3</sub> (M = Cr, Mo, W) by the reaction of the phosphine with (cycloheptatriene)M(CO)<sub>3</sub>. The reaction gave *trans*-M(CO)<sub>4</sub>L<sub>2</sub> instead. He attributed the failure to give trisubstitution to a special electronic effect (interaction of P with the N lone pairs). Actually P(NMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub> is very similar sterically (and electronically) to P(*t*-Pr)<sub>3</sub>. A similar failure to achieve trisubstitution has been found more recently for L = PCy<sub>3</sub> by Moers and Reuvers,<sup>178</sup> who also obtained only *trans*-M(CO)<sub>4</sub>L<sub>2</sub>. In contrast, the smaller PMe<sub>3</sub> easily forms *cis*-M(CO)<sub>4</sub>L<sub>2</sub>, M(CO)<sub>3</sub>L<sub>3</sub> and even M(CO)<sub>2</sub>L<sub>4</sub>.<sup>179</sup>

Schoenberg and Anderson<sup>180</sup> found that the degree of photochemical CO substitution on pyrazolylboratotricarbonylmanganese(I) complexes **66** and **67** (Table LIX) decreases in increasing Θ, or on putting methyl groups on the pyrazolyl rings.

The maximum degree of substitution found for group 6B hexacarbonyls under UV irradiation is shown in Table LX. The largest ligand replaces only four CO's from the smallest metal.



### B. Unusual Complexes of Arenes, Tetramethylethylene, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, and Hydrides

Unusual complexes (arene)Ni[ $\text{Cy}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PCy}_2$ ] (arene = benzene, naphthalene, or anthracene;  $n = 2$  or 3) and (naphthalene)Ni(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> can be prepared with very bulky ligands.<sup>181</sup> Similar complexes of  $\text{Me}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PMe}_2$  or  $\text{PMe}_3$  are unknown because of the stability of  $\text{Ni}(\text{Me}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PMe}_2)_2$  or  $\text{Ni}(\text{PMe}_3)_4$ .

The reaction of tetramethylethylene (TME) with  $\text{Ni}(\text{Cy}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PCy}_2)_2$  gives the olefin complex, whose x-ray crystal structure has been determined.<sup>182</sup> The similar reaction of TME with the more crowded  $\text{Ni}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  does not go. Ethylene forms stable complexes in both cases.

Carbon dioxide complexes are still rare, presumably because of the weakness of bonding in most cases. The crystal structure of  $(\text{CO}_2)\text{Ni}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  has been reported.<sup>183</sup> The authors state that the stability of  $(\text{CO}_2)\text{NiL}_2$  complexes depends on the basicity of L. It is clear, however, that steric effects are also very important.

The role of steric and electronic factors in the formation of  $(\text{N}_2)\text{NiL}_3$  complexes was discussed in section IV.E. Green and Silverthorn<sup>184</sup> have similarly used a large, electron-donating phosphine to prepare  $(\text{N}_2)\text{Mo}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)(\text{PMeCy}_2)_2$ . Smaller ligands under the same conditions give  $\text{Mo}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)_3$  complexes.

While the reaction of phosphines with  $[(\text{cyclooctene})_2\text{RhCl}]_2$  is a common method for preparing  $\text{RhClL}_3$  complexes, a similar reaction of  $\text{PCy}_3$  under nitrogen gives  $(\text{N}_2)\text{RhCl}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ .<sup>185</sup>

Unusual transition metal hydrides can be stabilized through steric effects. Thus, while  $\text{HNiBrL}_2$ <sup>186</sup> and  $\text{HPdBrL}_2$ <sup>187</sup> with  $\text{L} = \text{PEt}_3$  decompose rapidly at room temperature, the corresponding complexes with  $\text{L} = \text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$  or  $\text{PCy}_3$  are stable and isolable.

Attempts to reduce *trans*- $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_2$  to *trans*- $\text{H}_2\text{PtL}_2$  leads to decomposition with small  $\text{L} = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ,  $\text{PEt}_3$ ,  $\text{AsEt}_3$ , or  $\text{PPh}_3$ .  $\text{H}_2\text{PtL}_2$  compounds can, however, be prepared with  $\text{PMe}_2(t\text{-Bu})$ ,  $\text{PEt}_2(t\text{-Bu})$ ,  $\text{PBu}_2(t\text{-Bu})$ ,  $\text{PBz}_2(t\text{-Bu})$ ,  $\text{PPr}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ ,  $\text{PBz}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ , and  $\text{PCy}_3$ .<sup>188</sup> The more bulky the L, the more stable the complex. The crystal structure of *trans*- $\text{H}_2\text{Pt}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  has been reported.<sup>22</sup> An

TABLE LIX. Degree of Photochemical Substitution<sup>a</sup> of Pyrazolylboratotriscarbonylmanganese(I) Complexes

L	66	67
PF <sub>3</sub>	1,2	1,2
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	1,2	1
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	1,2	1
PMe <sub>3</sub>	1	1
PCl <sub>3</sub>	1	0
PBu <sub>3</sub>	1	1
PPh <sub>3</sub>	1	0
P( <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub>	1	0
PCy <sub>3</sub>	1	0
P(C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	0	0

<sup>a</sup> From ref 180.

TABLE LX. Maximum Degree of Photochemical Substitution<sup>a</sup> on  $\text{M}(\text{CO})_6$

L	Cr	Mo	W
PF <sub>3</sub> (OPr)	6	6	6
PF(OMe) <sub>2</sub>	6	6	6
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	5	6	5
P(OMe) <sub>2</sub> Me	5	5	5
P(OMe)Me <sub>2</sub>	5	5	5
PMe <sub>3</sub>	4	5	5

<sup>a</sup> From ref 203.

earlier report<sup>189</sup> of the preparation of this and other  $\text{H}_2\text{PtL}_2$  complexes by the  $\text{AlR}_3$  reduction of  $\text{Pt}(\text{acac})_2$  appears to be incorrect.<sup>188</sup>

### C. Unusual Coordination Numbers

With small L, the preferred coordination number for zerovalent Ni, Pd, and Pt is 4.<sup>2,9</sup> This gives the metal an inert gas configuration of 18 electrons.  $\text{ML}_3$  complexes can be isolated with  $\text{PEt}_3$ ,<sup>83,119</sup>  $\text{P}(\text{O}-o\text{-Tol})_3$ ,<sup>190</sup>  $\text{PPh}_3$ ,<sup>83,191</sup> or  $\text{PBz}_3$ .<sup>83</sup> Still larger ligands  $\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$ ,<sup>83</sup>  $\text{PCy}_3$ ,<sup>23,83,192</sup>  $\text{PPh}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ ,<sup>83</sup> and  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$ <sup>65</sup> can give 14-electron  $\text{ML}_2$  complexes. X-ray structures have been reported for  $\text{Pd}[\text{PPh}(t\text{-Bu})_2]_2$ ,<sup>65,193</sup>  $\text{Pd}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ ,<sup>193</sup> and  $\text{Pt}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ .<sup>23</sup>

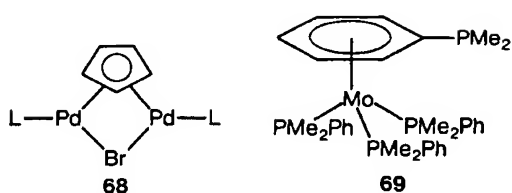
These  $\text{ML}_2$  complexes appear to be the first structurally characterized exceptions to the 16- and 18-electron rule.<sup>128</sup>

Unusual five-coordinate  $\text{Pt(II)}$  complexes  $\text{PtX}_2\text{L}_3$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ) can be prepared with  $\text{L} = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  but not with  $\text{PEt}_3$  or  $\text{PPh}_3$ .<sup>194</sup>  $\text{CoBr}_2\text{L}_3$  complexes can be prepared when  $\text{L} = \text{PPh}_2$  but not  $\text{PHCy}_2$ ;  $\text{PMe}_3$  or  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  but not  $\text{PMePh}_2$ ,  $\text{PPh}_3$ , or  $\text{PCy}_3$ .<sup>195</sup>  $\text{Co}(\text{CN})_2\text{L}_3$  can be prepared when  $\text{L} = \text{PHCy}_2$  or  $\text{PMePh}_2$  but not  $\text{PPh}_3$  or  $\text{PCy}_3$ .<sup>195</sup> While a number of  $\text{ML}_5^{n+}$  complexes are known with  $\text{L} = \text{P}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CMe}$ ,  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3$ , or  $\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3$ , none have been prepared with L as large as  $\text{PMe}_3$  ( $\theta = 118^\circ$ ) or  $\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3$  ( $128^\circ$ ).<sup>168</sup>  $\text{Co}(\text{PMe}_3)_4^+$  does not react with  $\text{PMe}_3$  to form a five-coordinate complex but does add  $\text{PHMe}_2$ <sup>196</sup> to give  $\text{Co}(\text{PMe}_3)_4(\text{PHMe}_2)^+$ .

Though  $\text{Ir(III)}$  complexes are usually six-coordinate (with 18 electrons), reactive 16-electron  $\text{HIrCl}_2\text{L}_2$  complexes can be prepared with  $\text{L} = \text{PMe}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ ,  $\text{PEt}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ , and  $\text{PPr}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ .<sup>197</sup> Similarly, the unusual  $\text{HMCl}(\text{CO})\text{L}_2$  complexes ( $\text{M} = \text{Ru}, \text{Os}$ ) can be prepared when  $\text{L} = \text{PCy}_3$ .<sup>198</sup> A similar preparation with  $\text{PPh}_3$  gives  $\text{HMCl}(\text{CO})\text{L}_3$ .<sup>199</sup>  $\text{NReCl}_2\text{L}_n$  complexes form with  $n = 3$  when  $\text{L} = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ ,  $\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph}$ ,  $\text{PPr}_2\text{Ph}$ , and  $\text{PMePh}_2$  but  $n = 2$  when  $\text{L} = \text{PEtPh}_2$ ,  $\text{PPrPh}_2$ , or  $\text{PPh}_3$ .<sup>200</sup>

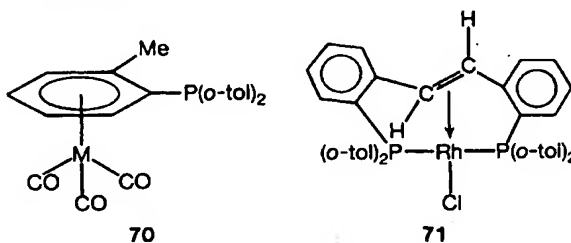
### D. Products with Unusual Structures

A number of complexes of bulky phosphines have been found with novel structures or modes of bonding. A bridging cyclopentadienyl group occurs in **68** [ $\text{L} = \text{PPh}_3$ ,  $\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$ , or  $\text{PCy}_3$ ]; the x-ray structure has been determined for  $\text{L} = \text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$ .<sup>201</sup>



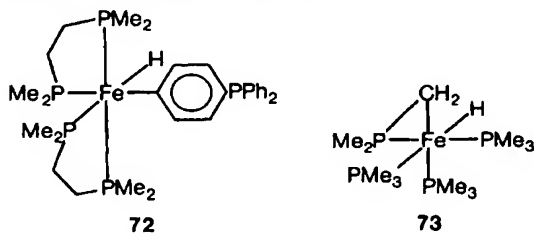
Though  $\text{Mo}(\text{PF}_3)_6$ <sup>202</sup> and  $\text{Mo}[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]_6$ <sup>203</sup> are known, reduction of  $\text{MoCl}_3(\text{THF})_3$  in the presence of excess  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  gives " $\text{Mo}(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$ "<sup>204</sup> with structure 69.<sup>205</sup>  $\text{M}(\text{CO})_4\text{L}_2$  complexes ( $\text{M} = \text{Cr}, \text{Mo}$  or  $\text{W}$ ) can be readily prepared from  $\text{M}(\text{CO})_6$  with  $\text{L} = \text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$  or  $\text{P}(m\text{-Tol})_3$ , but no disubstituted products are formed with  $\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$ . Attempts to force the reaction of  $\text{M}(\text{CO})_5\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$  with excess phosphine gave **70** instead.<sup>63</sup>

Prolonged heating of  $\text{RhCl}_3$  in 2-methoxyethanol with  $\text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$  or  $\text{P}(m\text{-Tol})_3$  gives the  $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})_2$  complexes. With  $\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$ , **71** is obtained.<sup>206</sup>

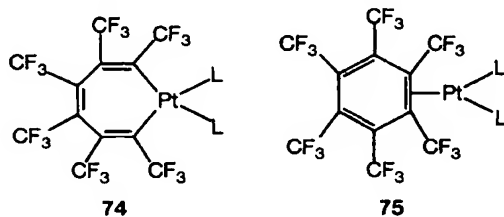


Reaction of  $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7)\text{FeH}(\text{dmpe})_2$  with  $\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3$  or  $\text{PET}_3$  gives  $\text{LFe}(\text{dmpe})_2$  complexes (and  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8$ ). A similar reaction with  $\text{PPh}_3$  gives **72**.<sup>207</sup>

Reduction of  $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$  salts in the presence of  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3$  gives  $\text{Fe}[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]_5$ .<sup>208</sup> A similar reaction with  $\text{PMe}_3$  gives " $\text{Fe}(\text{PMe}_3)_4$ ", whose structure, by NMR, is **73**.<sup>209,210</sup>

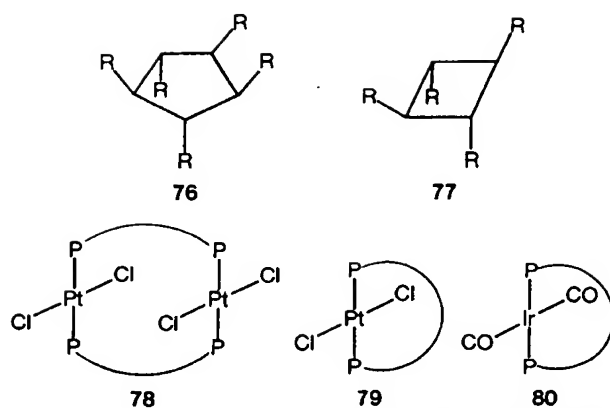


Hexakis(trifluoromethyl)benzene reacts with  $(\text{trans}\text{-stilbene})\text{PtL}_2$  with ring opening of the arene to give **74** with  $\text{L} = \text{PMe}_3$ . The reaction with  $\text{L} = \text{PET}_3$  gives **75** instead.<sup>211</sup> Presumably **74** is too crowded to form with the larger phosphine.

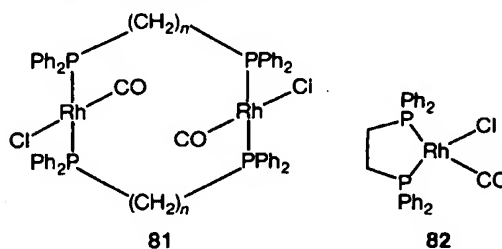


Cyclic polyphosphines  $(\text{PR})_n$  form the five-membered ring **76** with  $\text{R} = \text{Me}, \text{Et}, \text{Bu}$ , or  $\text{Ph}$  but **77** with  $\text{R} = t\text{-Pr}, \text{Cy}$ , or  $t\text{-Bu}$ .<sup>212</sup> Unfavorable steric crowding can be relieved by trans alternation of  $\text{R}$  groups in **77**.

Unusual large ring compounds **78–80** can be formed using  $(t\text{-Bu})_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ ;<sup>213</sup> the bulky  $t\text{-Bu}$  groups prevent the phosphorus atoms from taking up mutually cis positions. A long chain is required to form mononuclear complexes. Thus, **79** could not be prepared with  $(t\text{-Bu})_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ . Some x-ray structures have been reported.<sup>214</sup>



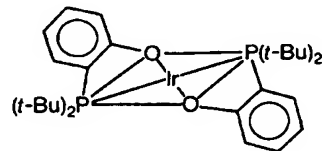
Reaction of  $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})_2]_2$  with  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2$  gives **81** when  $n = 1, 3$ , or  $4$  but **82** when  $n = 2$ .<sup>215</sup>



Attempts to prepare  $\text{NiBr}_2[\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3]_2$  by the usual reaction of  $\text{NiBr}_2$  with the phosphine<sup>216</sup> in alcohol gave instead  $[\text{HP}(t\text{-Bu})_3]^+[\text{NiBr}_3\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3]^-$ .<sup>24</sup>

## E. Unusual Oxidation States

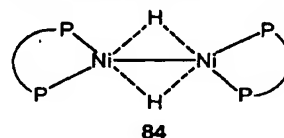
While the reaction of  $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with  $\text{PET}_3$  gives the  $\text{RhCl}_3\text{L}_3$  complex,<sup>217</sup> similar reactions of  $\text{PCy}_3$ ,<sup>218</sup>  $\text{PEt}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ ,<sup>219</sup> or  $\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$ <sup>206</sup> give the paramagnetic  $\text{Rh}(\text{II})$  complexes  $\text{RhCl}_2\text{L}_2$ .  $\text{IrCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2$  has also been prepared.<sup>206</sup> The  $\text{Ir}(\text{II})$  complex **83** has been prepared from  $\text{IrCl}_6^{3-}$  and  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_2(o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OMe})$  and its x-ray structure determined.<sup>220</sup> Note that the bulky  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_2$  groups adopt mutually trans positions.



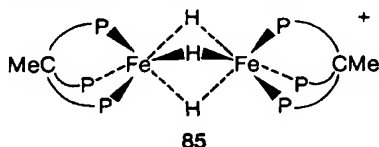
$\text{NiX}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ <sup>221</sup> ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$  or  $\text{I}$ ) and  $[\text{NiX}(\text{PCy}_3)_2]_2$ <sup>222</sup> ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$  or  $\text{Br}$ ), both containing bulky  $\text{L}$ , are among the few examples reported of  $\text{Ni}(\text{I})$  complexes containing monodentate phosphines.

$\text{Ni}(\text{I})$  complexes  $\text{NiXp}_3$  [ $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$  or  $\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{p}_3 = \text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{PPh}_2)_3$ ] have been prepared from the reaction of  $\text{NiX}_2$  with  $\text{p}_3$  in the presence of  $\text{NaBH}_4$ .<sup>223</sup>  $\text{NiI}_2$  reacts directly with  $\text{p}_3$  to give  $\text{NiIp}_3$ , whose x-ray structure has been determined.<sup>224</sup>  $\text{NiCl}(\text{Cy}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PCy}_2)$  and  $\text{Ni}(\text{Cy}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PCy}_2)_2$  have also been reported.<sup>225</sup>

The nickel atoms in **84** are formally  $\text{Ni}(\text{I})$ , but the complex itself is diamagnetic; the diphosphine shown is  $\text{Cy}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PCy}_2$ .



Using  $p_3$ , Sacconi and co-workers<sup>226</sup> have isolated a related complex, **85**, and determined its crystal structure.

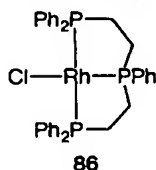


## VI. Homogeneous Catalysis

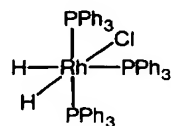
Over the past 20 years, the development of homogeneous catalysis has had a major impact on the growth of organometallic chemistry, much of which has been justified on the basis of the insight it gives into catalytic reactions. Several have proven practical for large-scale (over 100 million pounds per year) industrial syntheses of organic compounds. While our ability to design catalyst systems is still in its infancy, it is clear that phosphorus ligands are often involved and that their steric and electronic characters play extremely important roles. Learning to control catalytic reactions to give high yields of desired products under mild conditions will become increasingly important as the supply of petroleum for energy and feedstocks dwindles in the years ahead.

### A. Reaction Rates

The rate of hydrogenation of cyclohexene by  $RhClL_3$  catalysts increases in the sequence  $L = P(p-C_6H_4F) \ll PPh_3 < P(p-C_6H_4OCH_3)$ ,<sup>227</sup> indicating that electron donation by aryl phosphines increases activity, probably by increasing the rate and extent of oxidative addition by  $H_2$ .<sup>27</sup> Replacing phenyl by ethyl, however, decreases the rate in the sequence  $PPh_3 > PEtPh_2 > PEt_2Ph > PEt_3$ .<sup>227</sup> The difficulty here occurs at the next stage of the cycle, where  $L$  dissociation from the 18-electron  $H_2RhClL_3$  is required before the olefin can coordinate.<sup>128</sup> The tripod phosphine complex **86** reacts readily with  $H_2$  but is not a hydrogenation catalyst<sup>228</sup> because the phosphorus atoms in the dihydride do not dissociate easily. Rapid dissociation of the  $PPh_3$  trans to  $H$  in **87** has been demonstrated by NMR line-shape



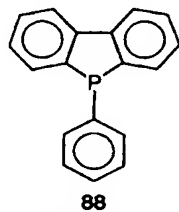
86



87

studies, but the  $H_2RhCl(PPh_3)_2$  intermediate has not been detected spectroscopically.<sup>27</sup>  $H_2RhClL_2$  complexes can, however, be isolated with bulky ligands<sup>229</sup> like  $PMe(t-Bu)_2$ ,  $P(t-Bu)_3$ ,<sup>230</sup> or  $PCy_3$ .<sup>185</sup> They are active hydrogenation catalysts.<sup>185,230</sup>

A  $HRhL_4$  catalyst an order of magnitude more active than  $HRh(PPh_3)_4$  or  $RhCl(PPh_3)_3$  for 1-hexene hydrogenation has been reported using  $L = 5$ -phenyl-5*H*-dibenzophosphole (**88**). The enhanced activity was attributed to the rigid, bulky nature of the ligand.<sup>231</sup>



88

The greater activity of **89** than **90** in olefin hydrogenation has been attributed to the more ready dissociation of an  $L = P(OPh)_3$  in the former.<sup>232</sup> Hydrogenation is inhibited in both cases by the addition of  $P(OPh)_3$ .

TABLE LXI. Relative Hydrogenation Rates<sup>a</sup> of Styrene by  $L + [RhCl(C_2H_5)_2]_2$  ( $P:Rh = 2:1:1$ ) in Benzene at Ambient Temperature and 1.1 atm of  $H_2$

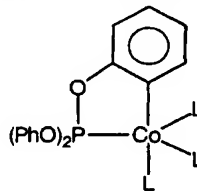
L	Rel rate	L	Rel rate
$PPh_3$	2.8	$Ph_2P(CH_2)_5PPh_2$	0.5
$PEtPh_2$	(1.00)	$Ph_2P(CH_2)_6PPh_2$	0.22
$Ph_2PCH_2PPh_2$	0.5	<i>cis</i> - $Ph_2PCH=CHPPh_2$	0.07
$Ph_2P(CH_2)_2PPh_2$	0.04	$Ph_2PCH_2OCH_2PPh_2$	0.03
$Ph_2P(CH_2)_3PPh_2$	1.75	diop	0.17
$Ph_2P(CH_2)_4PPh_2$	0.25		

<sup>a</sup> From ref 234.

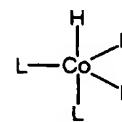
TABLE LXII. Hydroformylation of 1-Hexene at 160 °C and 1000 psig;  $H_2:CO = 1.2:1$ . Cobalt Carbonyl Catalyst

L	% <sup>a</sup>	L	% <sup>a</sup>
$PBu_3$	89.6	$PEt_2Ph$	84.6
$PEt_3$	89.6	$PEtPh_2$	71.7
$PPr_3$	89.5	$PPh_3$	62.4
$P(i-Pr)_3$	85.0		

<sup>a</sup> Linear aldehyde and alcohol. From ref 239.



89



90

Catalytic hydrogenation of benzene to cyclohexane is three times as fast with  $\pi-C_3H_5Co[P(OMe)_3]_2P(O-i-Pr)_3$  as with  $\pi-C_3H_5Co[P(OMe)_3]_3$ .<sup>233</sup>

The rate of styrene hydrogenation by rhodium catalysts containing  $Ph_2P(CH_2)_nPPh_2$  depends markedly on the value of  $n$  (Table LXI).<sup>234</sup> Quite different relative rates are obtained if the substrate is changed to  $\alpha$ -acetamidocinnamic acid.

The rate of addition of active hydrogen compounds to butadiene in a  $Ni(acac)_2/P(OR)_2/NaBH_4$  system increases in the order  $R = Me < Et < i-Pr$ .<sup>235</sup> Using preformed  $NiL_4$  catalysts, only a trace of morpholine reacted in 1 h at 100 °C when  $L = P(OEt)_2Ph$ , while 96% reaction was observed with  $P(O-i-Pr)_2$ .<sup>236</sup>

Both the rates and product distributions of butadiene cyclooligomerization with  $Ni(0)/L$  catalysts depends on  $L$ .<sup>237a</sup> The same is true in reactions involving added ethylene.<sup>237b</sup>

### B. Product Distributions

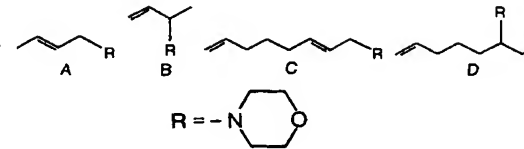
The major product of propylene dimerization in a  $\pi-C_3H_5Ni-LAlCl_3$  catalyst system changes from 2-methylpentenes to 2,3-dimethylbutenes on increasing the size of  $L$  in the series  $PMe_3$ ,  $PEt_3$ ,  $P(i-Pr)_3$ .<sup>237c</sup>

It has been known for some time that the addition of phosphines to the cobalt carbonyl catalyzed hydroformylation slows the reaction but gives a higher percentage of the desired linear aldehyde and alcohol products.<sup>238</sup> Tucci<sup>239</sup> observed the product distributions shown in Table LXII.

A more extensive study of  $HRh(CO)_4-nL_n$  catalyzed hydroformylation by Pruett and Smith<sup>240</sup> showed that both steric and electronic effects of  $L$  are important. Table LXIII shows that increased electron donation by para-substituted aryl phosphites decreases the percentage of linear aldehyde. A greater decrease is caused by making  $L$  more bulky. The role of ligand size can be understood by referring to Scheme 1, where  $R^2$  and  $R^1$  refer to isomeric secondary and primary alkyls. Increasing the size of  $L$  should increase  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ , and  $K_3$ . (Greater crowding in a

TABLE LXIII. Hydroformylation of 1-Octene at 90 °C and 80–100 psig,  $H_2:CO = 1:1$ .  $HRh(O)_4-L_n$  Catalyst

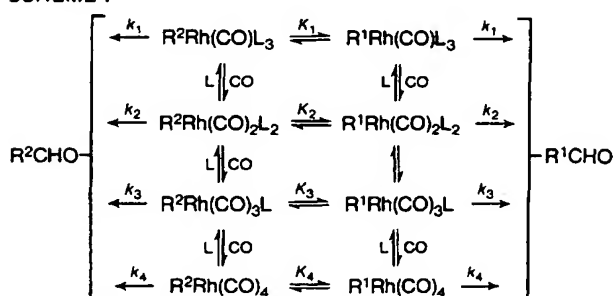
L	% <sup>a</sup>	L	% <sup>a</sup>
$P(O-p-C_6H_4Cl)_3$	93	$P(OBu)_3$	81
$P(OPh)_3$	86	$P(O-o-Tol)_3$	78
$P(O-p-C_6H_4Ph)_3$	85	$P(O-o-C_6H_4Ph)_3$	52
$P(O-p-C_6H_4OCH_3)_3$	83	$P[O-2,6-C_6H_3(Me)_2]$	47

<sup>a</sup> Linear aldehyde. From ref 240.TABLE LXIV. Percentage of Products<sup>a</sup> Produced for Morpholine and Butadiene with  $NiCl_2/L/NaBH_4$  (1:2:1) at 20 °C in 6–9 h


L	A	B	C	D
$P(O-i-Pr)_3Ph$	13	77	8	1
$P(O-o-Tol)_3$	3	27	64	6
$PPh_3$	2	6	75	17
$P(O-o-C_6H_4Ph)_3$			85	15

<sup>a</sup> R. Baker, A. Onions, R. J. Popplestone and T. N. Smith, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 1133 (1975).

SCHEME I

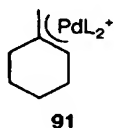
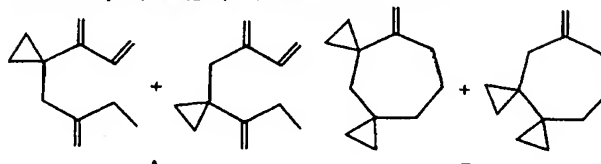


complex decreases the stability of a secondary alkyl more than a primary one.) But  $K_1 > K_2 > K_3 > K_4$ . Increasing the size of L improves the ability of CO to compete with L for coordination sites and increases the fraction of Rh present as  $RRh(CO)_3L$  and  $RRh(CO)_4$ . In the limit of very large L, the product distribution will be that of a phosphine-free system.

Table LXIV shows the effect of changing L on the product distribution in the reaction of morpholine with butadiene. Larger L's compete less favorably with butadiene for coordination, allowing the butadiene to dimerize to a greater extent.

The trimers produced in the oligomerization of methylenecyclopropane are markedly affected by the size of L, showing a smooth transition to cyclic products as the size of L increases (Table LXV). Apparently the hydride transfer step required to give open chain products becomes less favorable relative to carbon-carbon coupling.

Trost and Stregé<sup>241</sup> have shown that the position of attack of nucleophiles on **91** can be shifted to the primary carbon of the  $\pi$ -allyl by increasing the size of L. The result was explained in

TABLE LXV. Percentage of Methylenecyclopropane Trimers<sup>a</sup> Produced by  $Ni(COD)_2/L$  (1:1) in Benzene at 25–60 °C


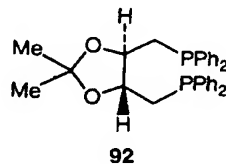
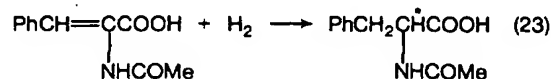
	% A	% B
$PEt_3$ <sup>b</sup>	92	2
$PPh_3$	89	6
$P(i-Pr)_3$	78	18
$PCy_3$	72	23
$P(i-Pr)_2(i-Bu)$	18	69
$P(i-Bu)_3$	0	80

<sup>a</sup> P. Binger and J. McMeeking, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **12**, 995 (1973). <sup>b</sup> P. Binger, private communication.

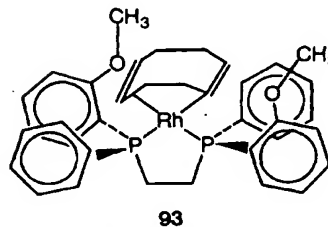
terms of crowding in the (olefin) $PdL_2$  complexes which are the presumed primary products.

### C. Asymmetric Induction

A discussion of steric effects on catalytic reactions would not be complete without mentioning the rapidly growing area of asymmetric induction. In 1968, Knowles and Sabacky<sup>242</sup> reported the first catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation, employing a Rh catalyst with the optically active ligand (–)PMePh(*i*-Pr). Later Dang and Kagan<sup>243</sup> prepared the optically active amino acid *N*-acetylphenylalanine (eq 23) using a Rh catalyst containing the optically active diphosphine diop (92). Enantiomeric excesses of up to 96% have been achieved using **93** as the catalyst.<sup>244</sup>



92



93

Though Knowles and co-workers have argued that electrostatic interactions of the methoxy group with the substrate are involved in this case, it is clear that steric effects are very important and perhaps solely responsible for asymmetric induction in systems without methoxy substituents.<sup>245</sup>

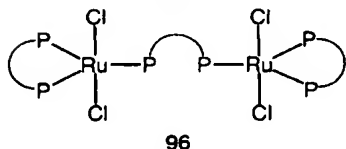
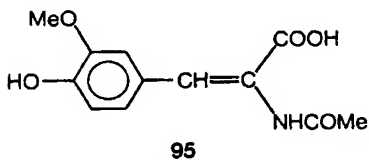
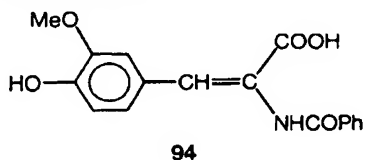
Table LXVI shows the effects of varying the structure of some optically active monodentate phosphines on the enantiomeric excess (L configuration) of  $\alpha$ -amino acid produced by the hydrogenation of prochiral olefins **94** and **95** by  $[(1,5\text{-cyclooctadiene})RhL_2]BF_4$ .

A catalyst for asymmetric hydrogenation can be prepared from the reaction of  $RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3$  with (+)-diop to give **96**.<sup>246</sup> The reaction of  $RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3$  with  $Ph_2PCH_2CH_2PPh_2$  gives a coor-

TABLE LXVI. Enantiomeric Excess in Asymmetric Hydrogenation<sup>a</sup> by [(1,5-COD)RhL<sub>2</sub>]BF<sub>4</sub> at 25 °C

L	Substrate	P <sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub> (atm)	ee %
PMePrPh	94	3.5	28
PMePh(o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe)	94	3.5	58 <sup>b</sup>
PMeCy(o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe)	94	0.7	90
PMeBz(o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe)	95	3.5	47
PMe(i-Bu)(o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe)	95	3.5	49
PMe(i-Pr)(o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe)	95	3.5	85
PMeCy(o-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe)	95	0.7	88
PMeCy(2Me-4-BrC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> )	95	3.5	74

<sup>a</sup> W. S. Knowles, M. J. Sabacky, and B. D. Vineyard, *Adv. Chem. Ser.*, No. 132, 274 (1974). <sup>b</sup> This run was by the anion procedure. The others were by the free acid procedure.



dinatively saturated complex RuCl<sub>2</sub>(Ph<sub>2</sub>PCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> which is inactive under similar conditions.

Asymmetric hydroformylation of olefins using optically active phosphines has been demonstrated.<sup>247</sup> Though little work has been reported involving steric effects in the phosphines, it is clear that the size of substituents on the olefin is very important in controlling which face of the olefin preferentially coordinates.

Asymmetric hydrosilylation of carbonyl compounds has been used to prepare asymmetric alkoxy silanes (eq 24).<sup>248</sup> The preferred configuration of the product can be understood in terms of minimizing steric interactions in the intermediates; **97** is more stable than **98**.

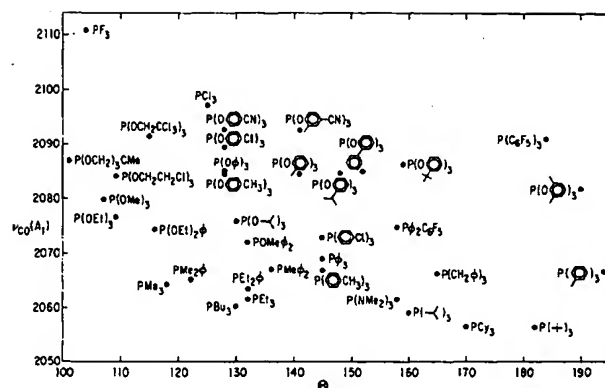
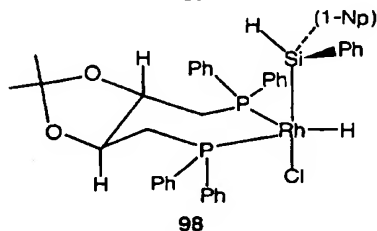
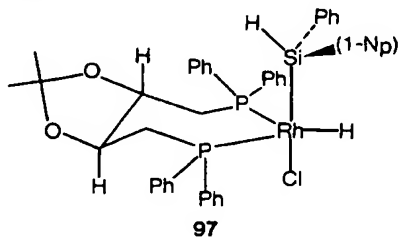
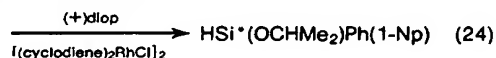
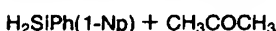


Figure 25. Steric and electronic map.



## VII. Steric and Electronic Map

If a measurable parameter *Z* is dominated by steric effects, the dependence can be readily shown by plotting *Z* against *θ*, such as in Figures 7 and 9. [*Z* might be the log of a rate constant, an infrared stretching frequency, a metal-phosphorus coupling constant, etc.] In cases where *Z* is dominated by electronic effects, a plot of *Z* against *ν* is appropriate. In the general case, *Z* may depend on both steric and electronic effects. In addition to displaying the dependence graphically, it might be desirable to describe it in terms of its percentages of steric and electronic character, as Swain and Lupton<sup>249a</sup> have done with electronic field and resonance effects in organic chemistry. A step in this direction is what I call the Steric and Electronic Map of phosphorus ligands, shown in Figure 25. The position of any ligand on the map can be determined by its values of *ν* and *θ*, determined from the Appendixes or by a few very simple experiments. A parameter *Z* can be represented by a vertical height above the map. Enough experimental values of *Z* will define a three-dimensional surface—a sort of landscape. A pure steric effect will give a surface sloping east or west but not north and south. A purely electronic effect will give a north-south slope. If the surface is a plane, it can be represented by

$$Z = a\theta + b\nu + c \quad (25)$$

The percentage of steric character then might be defined by

$$\% \text{ steric character} = 100[a/(a + b)] \quad (26)$$

In the more general case of a nonplanar surface, the % steric character at a particular point could be defined in terms of  $\delta Z/\delta\theta$  and  $\delta Z/\delta\nu$ .

An example of a surface can be seen in Figure 26, where the positions of the points above the plane represent the first ionization potentials of the electron pair of a number of free phosphorus ligands, as determined by UV photoelectron spectroscopy. The device shown, which I call a "steric and electronic box", can be readily constructed from metal rods, beads, and 1 1/4 in. thick styrofoam sheet available at many hobby and craft stores. Figures 27 and 28 show surfaces defined by <sup>13</sup>C NMR chemical shifts of the carbonyls in Ni(CO)<sub>3</sub>L complexes and enthalpies of reaction of phosphorus ligands with *trans*-[MePt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(THF)]<sup>+</sup>. The former is obviously electronically and the latter sterically controlled.

A surface defined by the percentage of a desired product in a homogeneous catalytic reaction could be of great help in selecting the best ligand to use in a particular system. The surface

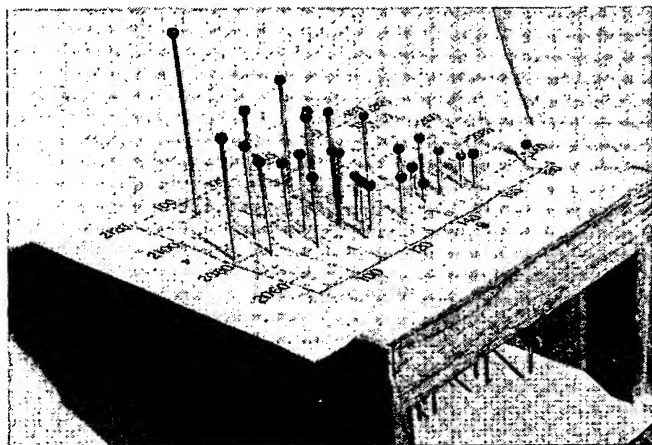


Figure 26.  $IP_1$  of free phosphorus ligands in the gas phase. Data from references in Table XXVII. The height in inches is the number of electron volts above 7.0.

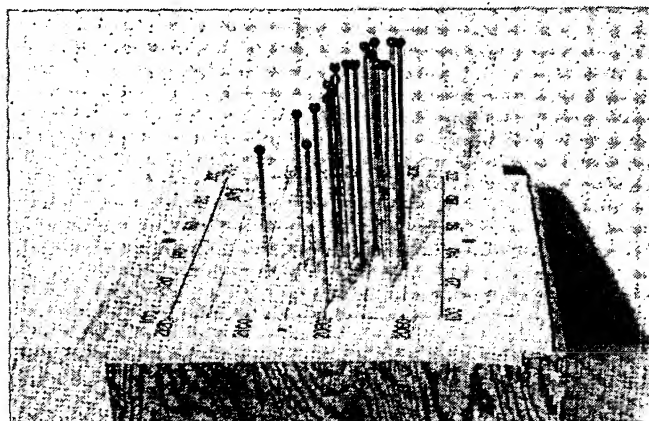
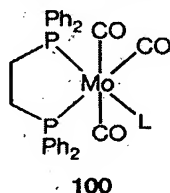
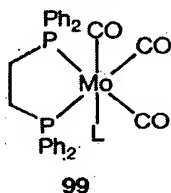


Figure 27.  $\delta(^{13}C)$  of the carbonyls in  $Ni(CO)_3L$  complexes, from ref 249b. The height in cm is the chemical shift (downfield from internal  $Me_4Si$ ) in ppm beyond 180.

could, of course, depend on variables such as temperature, solvent, and ratios of reactants.

### VIII. Steric Effects of Other Ligands

Though steric effects of ligands bonded by atoms other than phosphorus are strictly beyond the scope of this review, a few comments should be made. Other group 5 donors ( $ES_3$ ) containing As, Sb, and Bi are expected to be slightly smaller than their P analogs. Models show that increasing M-E or E-C bond lengths by  $\sim 0.1$  Å decreases cone angles by 3 to 5°. Pauling's tetrahedral covalent radii for P, As, Sb, and Bi are 1.10, 1.18, 1.36, and 1.46 Å.<sup>251</sup> Mean SES angles are also likely to be smaller for heavier group 5 donors. For example, the mean CSbC angle of 101.8° in  $Fe(CO)_4SbPh_3$ <sup>252</sup> is 2.4° smaller than the CPC angle in  $Fe(CO)_4PPh_3$ .<sup>253</sup> The Sb-Fe bond (2.47 Å) is 0.23 Å longer. The smaller size of L =  $SbPh_3$  has been used to explain the formation of isomer **99** while  $AsPh_3$  and  $PPh_3$  form **100**.<sup>254</sup>



It should be borne in mind that, though carbonyl stretching frequencies in  $M(CO)_n(ER_3)_m$  complexes are nearly independent

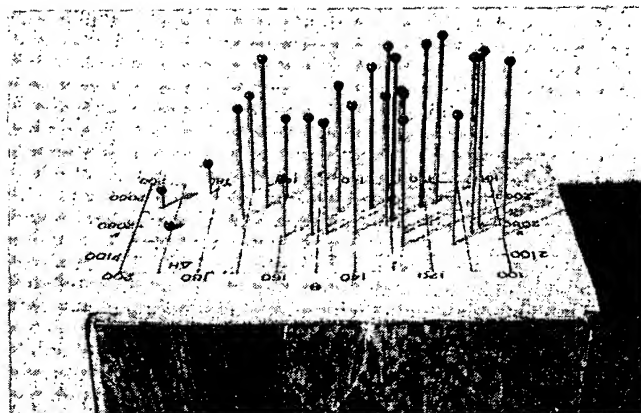
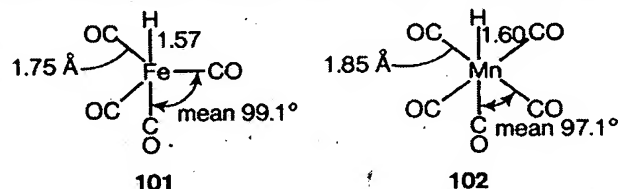


Figure 28.  $\Delta H$  for reactions of  $trans-[MePt(PMe_2Ph)_2(THF)]PF_6$  with excess L, from ref 250. The height in cm is one-half the number of kcal/mol.

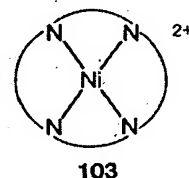
of E, the M-E bond strengths can be very different and generally fall rapidly in the order  $P > As > Sb > Bi$ .

Ligand cone angles can be defined for ligands other than those bonded by group 5 donor atoms. A few values for common types are given in Appendix C. The importance of steric effects in compounds not containing group 5 atoms is illustrated by the few following examples.

The structure of  $HFe(CO)_4^+$  (**101**)<sup>255</sup> shows a greater bending of equatorial carbonyls toward the hydride than does  $HMn(CO)_5$  (**102**),<sup>256</sup> whose metal has a larger covalent radius. A still greater deviation from idealized geometry is shown by  $HCo(PF_3)_4$ .<sup>257</sup>



The oxidation potentials of complexes **103** depend on the size of the macrocyclic tetraamine ring; increasing the ring size from 14 to 16 makes it more difficult to go from Ni(II) to Ni(III) by about 0.3 eV.<sup>258</sup> Busch and co-workers have also shown that the fit



of the cation in the "hole" formed by the four N donors also affects the UV absorption spectrum.<sup>259</sup> Increasing the M-N bond lengths beyond an optimum value (by increasing ring size) causes red shifts in the UV transitions, reminiscent of effects seen in section III.C. It is intriguing to note that the UV spectra of transition metal complexes can be changed by subjecting them to high pressures.<sup>260</sup>



Brintzinger<sup>261</sup> and co-workers have claimed that the insertion of  $WCp_2$  into aromatic C-H bonds, not observed for the Cr and Mo analogues, is largely due to reduced steric crowding in the transition state of the larger metal.

The activation energy to bridge-terminal H interchange is much larger in  $Cp_2VH_2BH_2$  than in  $Cp_2NbH_2BH_2$ . Marks and Kennelly<sup>262a</sup> attribute this to the larger ionic radius of Nb. Significantly the  $Cp_2M(allyl)$  complex is  $\eta^1$  for  $M = V$  and  $\eta^3$  for  $M = Nb$ .

Formation of Schrock's alkylidene (eq 28) in the reduction of  $TaR_3Cl_2$  complexes by thallium cyclopentadienide must de-

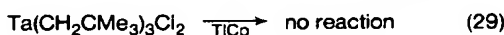
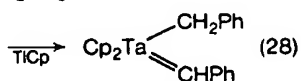
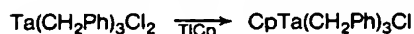


TABLE LXVII. Equilibrium Distribution<sup>a</sup> of Products in the Reaction of HZrClCp<sub>2</sub> with RC≡CR'

R	R'		
H	Bu	>98	<2
Me	Et	89	11
Me	Pr	91	9
Me	<i>i</i> -Bu	>95	<5
Me	<i>i</i> -Pr	>98	<2
Me	<i>n</i> -Bu	>98	<2

<sup>a</sup> D. W. Hart, T. F. Blackburn, and J. Schwartz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **97**, 679 (1975). <sup>b</sup> (Zr) = ZrClCp<sub>2</sub>.

pend<sup>262b</sup> on the conflicting steric requirements of the groups R and Cp, as seen in the following sequence of reactions:



Neopentyl groups are too large to permit even the first stage of reduction.

Addition of HZrClCp<sub>2</sub> to unsymmetrically disubstituted acetylenes gives a mixture of vinyl zirconium derivatives in which the steric bulk of the alkyl substituents on the acetylene determines the direction of addition (Table LXVII). The bulky ZrClCp<sub>2</sub> preferentially goes on the smaller end of the acetylene.

Collman's "picket fence porphyrin"<sup>263</sup> (Figure 29) and Baldwin's "capped" porphyrin complex<sup>264</sup> both utilize organic superstructure on the porphyrins to protect the Fe-coordinated O<sub>2</sub> in a manner analogous to the biological protein. The possibilities of modifying chemical behavior through changing molecular structure have hardly begun to be explored.

## IX. Summary

Steric effects are extremely important to structures, spectroscopic properties, and chemical behavior of phosphorus ligands and their complexes. Increasing the size of substituents on P will tend to:

- open the SPS angles and the angles between L and other ligands on a metal;
- increase the bond lengths of M to P and to other ligands;
- reduce the s character in the phosphorus lone pair, thus decreasing <sup>1</sup>J<sub>MP</sub> and shifting δ(<sup>31</sup>P) to low field;
- increase the basicity of the lone pair;
- favor lower coordination numbers (possibly involving M-M bond cleavage);
- favor coordination of other ligands which are in competition for coordination sites;
- favor intramolecular oxidative addition reactions;
- favor isomers which are less crowded;
- increase the rates of dissociative reactions and decrease the rates of associative ones. If the L's become large enough, they can interfere with the coordination of other ligands which are normally strongly held, such as CO or O<sub>2</sub>.

In order to reach conclusions about the relative importance of steric and electronic effects in a particular system, a wide range of ligand types should be used. The Steric and Electronic Map should be helpful, in conjunction with values of ν and θ from Appendixes A and B, and the additivity relationships.

It would be helpful to have cone angles from actual ligands

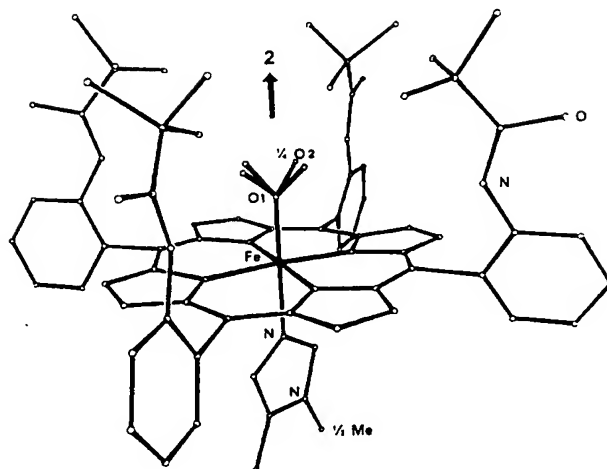


Figure 29. The O<sub>2</sub> complex of Collman's "picket fence porphyrin", showing the fourfold disorder in the O<sub>2</sub> position, from ref 263.

in x-ray crystal structures. Some efforts along these lines are underway in our and other<sup>265</sup> laboratories. Hopefully someone in the near future will do the statistical analysis necessary to put the separation of phosphorus ligand steric and electronic effects on a sound mathematical basis. The idea of ligand cone angles should be extended to other types of ligands (such as those in Appendix C), and tested experimentally wherever possible. There is a great need at the present time for measurement of steric effects on heats of reaction. Calorimetric studies are in their infancy.<sup>266</sup> Other areas in need of research are the role of steric effects in rates of reactions, electronic structure and spectra, and electrochemistry. The application of steric effects to the control of homogeneous catalytic reactions is probably the most important area and holds great promise for future research.

## X. Addendum

Since writing this review, a number of relevant articles have come to my attention. In particular, a review<sup>267a</sup> on tertiary phosphine ligands by Mason and Meek discusses steric effects and independently arrives at a number of the conclusions presented here. A book entitled "The Chemistry of Phosphorus" by Emsley and Hall<sup>267b</sup> has only a short section on steric effects but provides broad coverage for all sorts of phosphorus chemistry. For the convenience of the reader, I have listed the following additions in the order in which they would have appeared in the text, with an appropriate section number.

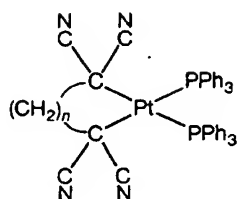
II. An x-ray crystal structure shows that trimesitylphosphine (mesityl = 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) has a mean C-P-C angle of 109.7°,<sup>268a</sup> the largest value reported for a free phosphine. Trimesitylimethane, with a smaller central atom, has an even larger (C-C-C) angle of 115.9°. <sup>268b</sup> CPK models show that P(mesityl)<sub>3</sub> has a ligand cone angle of 212°. The <sup>31</sup>P chemical shift has an unusual value of +36.6 ppm, and the DS (Figure 9) is 0.1<sup>268c</sup>

The x-ray crystal structure of Mo(CO)<sub>6</sub>[P(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(NCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] has been solved to give a ligand cone angle of 102 ± 0.5° for the symmetric phosphine cage.<sup>269</sup>

X-ray studies of CuCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> and CuCl(PMePh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub> have been determined and compared, and the role of steric effects on the structures of 31 phosphine or arsine complexes of Cu(I) summarized.<sup>270</sup>

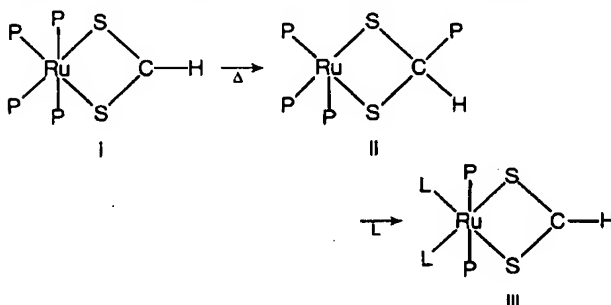
Graziani and co-workers<sup>271</sup> have found that increasing the size of the methylene chain (n = 0, 1, and 2) in complexes of the type



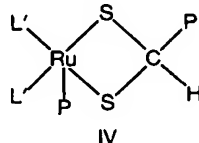


decreases the P-Pt-P angle from 101 to 93° and increases the Pt-P bond length from 2.29 to 2.33 Å.

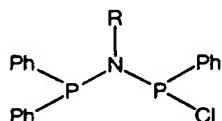
The orange dithioformate complex  $\text{Ru}(\text{S}_2\text{CH})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4^+$  (I) isomerizes on heating to a purple complex (II) in which a bulky axial phosphine (P) has been pushed from Ru to C.<sup>272</sup> Substituting the equatorial phosphines by the smaller  $\text{L} = \text{P}(\text{OMe})_3$  causes the axial phosphine to move back to Ru, giving the yellow



complex III. Treatment of II with the larger  $\text{L}' = \text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph}$  gives only the purple C-bonded IV.



### III.A. Values of $J(\text{PNP})$ in

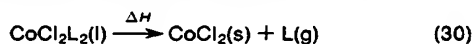


depend markedly on the size of R as follows: R = Me (+334), Et (+158), *i*-Pr (-29), and *t*-Bu (-35).<sup>273</sup>

III.B. Verkade and co-workers<sup>274</sup> have shown that NO stretching frequencies in  $(\text{NO})\text{NiL}_3^+$  complexes (where L is an acyclic, cyclic, or bicyclic phosphite) increase as the molecular constraint is increased. They find a good correlation between  $\nu_{\text{NO}}$  and  $^1J_{\text{PN}}$  in the corresponding  $\text{HL}^+$ .

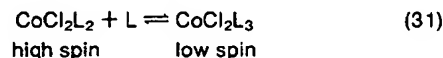
III.C. UV spectra of  $\text{trans-IrCl}(\text{CO})\text{L}_2$  complexes show shifts to shorter wavelength as the size of L increases.<sup>275</sup> Values for the longest wavelength band (in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ) are:  $\text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$  (440),  $\text{PPh}_3$  (439),  $\text{PCy}_3$  (430),  $\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$  (418 nm).

IV.A. A thermochemical study<sup>276</sup> of  $\text{CoCl}_2\text{L}_2$  complexes by differential thermal analysis indicates that more strongly electron-accepting phosphines tend to have stronger P-Co bonds; however, steric bulk weakens the bonds. Thus in eq 30  $\text{L} = \text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$  requires about 16 kcal/mol less than  $\text{L} = \text{PEt}_3$ .



A study<sup>277</sup> of eq 31 by an accurate NMR susceptibility method [ $\text{L} = \text{P}(\text{OEt})_3$ ,  $\text{P}(\text{OEt})_2\text{Et}$ ,  $\text{P}(\text{OEt})\text{Et}_2$ , or  $\text{PEt}_3$ ] has shown that  $K$  depends on both electronic and steric effects; the middle members of the series give the most stable five-coordinate

complexes. A similar result was obtained in a study of  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_n\text{Me}_{3-n}]_2$  complexes.<sup>278</sup>



IV.D. A kinetic study of the reaction of *N*-methylaniline with  $\text{cis-PdCl}(\text{CN}-p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me})(\text{L})$  complexes to give carbene complexes (by attack of the amine on the isocyanide carbon) shows that the rates depend on both steric and electronic properties of L.<sup>279</sup> The reaction is favored by small L's which are good electron acceptors.

IV.E. Steric factors control the ligand exchange equilibria observed when  $(o\text{-Tol})\text{NiBr}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  is treated with other phosphorus ligands, as shown by  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR studies.<sup>280</sup>

IV.G. Anderson and co-workers<sup>281</sup> have shown by  $^1\text{H}\{^{145}\text{Pt}\}$  INDOR measurements on solutions of  $\text{trans-Pt}(\text{CNS})_2[\text{AsMe}_{3-n}\text{Et}_n]_2$  complexes that the coordination mode of the thiocyanate ligands is sensitive to the size of the arsines. As  $n$  increases from 0 to 3, the distribution changes from 69% S,S to 83% N,N bonded. The  $^{195}\text{Pt}$  chemical shift is diagnostic for the coordination mode.

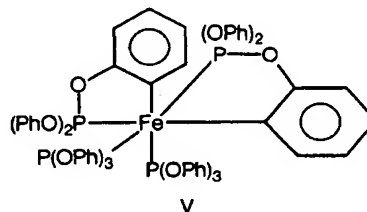
V. While most trialkylphosphines, including  $\text{PEt}_3$  and  $\text{PCy}_3$ , form adducts with  $\text{CS}_2$ ,  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$  does not.<sup>282</sup> This further emphasizes that  $\text{PCy}_3$  acts smaller than  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$ . While most trialkyl phosphites react readily with diethyl peroxide to form pentoxo phosphoranes,<sup>283</sup>  $\text{P}(O-t\text{-Bu})_3$  does not react under the same conditions.<sup>284</sup>

V.B. The very bulky ligands  $\text{PPh}(t\text{-Bu})_2$  and  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$  react with  $\text{H}_3\text{IrCl}_6$  to give the dihydrides  $\text{H}_2\text{IrClL}_2$ , while the less bulky ligands  $\text{PMe}(t\text{-Bu})_2$  and  $\text{PEt}(t\text{-Bu})_2$  give the monohydrides  $\text{HIrCl}_2\text{L}_2$ .<sup>285</sup> The authors propose that the larger ligands favor H over Cl because a hydride ligand causes less steric strain.

V.C. Otsuka and co-workers<sup>286</sup> have published the details of the preparations and x-ray structures of their  $\text{PdL}_2$  and  $\text{PtL}_2$  complexes [ $\text{L} = \text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$ ,  $\text{PPh}(t\text{-Bu})_2$ ,  $\text{PCy}_3$  and  $\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$ ].  $\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$  is small enough to allow isolation of  $\text{Pt}[\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3]_3$ , from which one ligand can be readily removed. The still smaller  $\text{P}(O-o\text{-Tol})_3$  gives only a three-coordinate Pt complex.  $\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$  is so large that even the small molecule  $\text{O}_2$  does not react with  $\text{Pd}[\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3]_2$ .<sup>65</sup> The authors do, however, define cone angles incorrectly.<sup>288</sup>

V.D. An unusual cis dihydride of platinum,  $\text{H}_2\text{Pt}\{\alpha-[(t\text{-Bu})_2\text{PCH}_2]_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\}$ , has been prepared with a bulky chelating diphosphine. It fails to react with HCl even on prolonged treatment.<sup>287</sup>

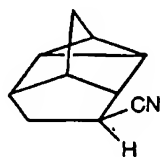
We have been able to make the five-coordinate  $\text{Fe}(0)$  complex  $\text{Fe}[\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CET}]_5$  by treatment of  $\text{Fe}(\text{COD})_2$  [ $\text{COD} = 1,5\text{-cyclooctadiene}$ ] with the phosphite.<sup>288</sup> A similar reaction with the bulkier  $\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3$  gives a product analyzing for " $\text{Fe}[\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3]_4$ " whose spectroscopic properties and reactions show it to be V.<sup>289</sup> Ligands of intermediate size  $[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$ ,  $\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3$  and  $\text{P}(O-i\text{-Pr})_3$  give  $(1,3\text{-COD})\text{FeL}_3$  complexes.<sup>290</sup>



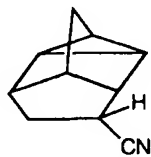
Irradiation of solutions of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  in the presence of  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3$ , or 4) gave  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$ . In the case of  $n = 1$  only, however, three other products were formed:  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$ ,  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ , and  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_7$ .<sup>291</sup> We have found that reactions of excess  $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2$  with  $(\text{COD})_2\text{Ni}$

give  $\text{Ni}[\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{PPh}_2]_2$  for  $n = 2, 3$ , or 4 but for  $n = 1$  give  $(\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2)_2\text{Ni}(\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2)$  in which two ligands are monodentate and one is bidentate.<sup>116</sup>

VI.B. Yoshikawa and co-workers<sup>292</sup> have shown that phosphorus ligand steric effects dominate the product distribution in the nickel catalyzed 4 + 2 cycloaddition of norbornadiene to acrylonitrile, giving VI and VII. Larger ligands favor VII. In the 2 + 2 cyclodimerization of norbornadiene, on the other hand, electronic factors dominate.<sup>293</sup>



VI, exo



VII, endo

Heimbach and co-workers<sup>294</sup> are using the idea of the Steric and Electronic Map to fit data on product distributions in a variety of homogeneous catalytic reactions. By expressing the surfaces as polynomial expansions in  $\nu$  and  $\theta$  and optimizing the coeffi-

cients by least squares, they are able to specify the percentage of electronic and steric control in each reaction.

VIII.  $\text{Et}_2\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  is much less stable than the metallocycle  $(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ . This difference can be rationalized in terms of the steric constraints of the ring, which prevent the  $0^\circ$  Pt-C-C-H dihedral angle necessary for  $\beta$ -hydride elimination.<sup>295</sup> The more flexible  $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  complex is only marginally more stable than the dimethyl.

The isolation of  $\text{M}[\text{SbAr}_3]_4$  complexes ( $\text{M} = \text{Ni}, \text{Pd}$ , or  $\text{Pt}$ ;  $\text{Ar} = \text{Ph}$  or para-substituted phenyl) which do not dissociate extensively in solution<sup>296</sup> indicates that  $\text{SbAr}_3$  ligands have smaller effective cone angles than the corresponding  $\text{PAr}_3$ , whose  $\text{ML}_4$  complexes are completely dissociated in solution at ambient temperature.<sup>58</sup>

A study of the coordination mode of  $\text{BH}_4^-$  in the series  $\text{Cp}_2\text{LnBH}_4\text{THF}$  ( $\text{Ln} = \text{lanthanide element}$ ) shows that decreasing the effective ionic radius from 1.09 Å (samarium) to 0.98 Å (ytterbium) causes the  $\text{BH}_4^-$  to go from tridentate to bidentate.<sup>297</sup>

Kinetically stable  $\text{MR}_2$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Ge}, \text{Sn}, \text{Pb}$ ) complexes have been prepared using the very bulky  $\text{R} = \text{CH}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$  or  $\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$ .<sup>298</sup>

## XI. Appendixes

### APPENDIX A. Values<sup>a</sup> of the Electronic Parameter $\nu$

Type of Phosphorus Ligand				
$\text{PX}_3$	$\text{P(OR)}_3$	$\text{PR}_3$	Other	$\nu, \text{cm}^{-1}$
$\text{P(NMe}_2)_3$		$\text{P}(t\text{-Bu})_3$		2058.1
		$\text{PCy}_3$		2058.4
		$\text{P}(o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OMe})_3$		2058.3
		$\text{P}(i\text{-Pr})_3$		2059.2
		$\text{PBu}_3$		2060.3
		$\text{PEt}_3$		2061.7
				2061.9 <sup>b</sup>
			$\text{PEt}_2\text{Ph}$	2063.7
			$\text{PPh}(\text{pip})_2$	2064.0
		$\text{PMe}_3$		2064.1
			$\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$	2065.3
		$\text{P}(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OMe})_3$	$\text{PPh}_2(o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OMe})$	2066.1
		$\text{PBz}_3$		2066.4 <sup>b</sup>
		$\text{P}(o\text{-Tol})_3$		2066.6
		$\text{P}(p\text{-Tol})_3$	$\text{PEtPh}_2$	2066.7
			$\text{PMePh}_2, \text{PPh}_2\text{pip}$	2067.0
		$\text{P}(m\text{-Tol})_2$		2067.2
			$\text{PPh}_2\text{NMe}_2$	2067.3 <sup>b</sup>
			$\text{PPh}_2(2,4,6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Me}_3)$	2067.4
			$\text{PPhBz}_2$	2067.6
			$\text{PPh}_2(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OMe})$	2068.2
			$\text{PPh}_2\text{Bz}$	2068.4
		$\text{PPh}_3$		2068.9
		$\text{P}(\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)_3$	$\text{PPh}_2(\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)$	2069.3
			$\text{PPh}_2(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F})$	2069.5
			$\text{PPh}_2(m\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F})$	2070.0
			$\text{PPh}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	2070.8 <sup>b</sup>
		$\text{P}(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F})_3$		2071.3
			$\text{P(OEt)Ph}_2$	2071.6
			$\text{P(OMe)Ph}_2$	2072.0
			$\text{P(O-}i\text{-Pr)}_2\text{Ph}$	2072.2
		$\text{P}(p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl})_3$		2072.8
			$\text{PPhPh}_2$	2073.3
			$\text{P(Obu)}_2\text{Ph}$	2073.4
		$\text{P}(m\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F})_3$		2074.1
			$\text{P(OEt)}_2\text{Ph}$	2074.2
			$\text{P(OPh)Ph}_2$	2074.6
			$\text{PPh}_2\text{C}_6\text{F}_5$	2074.8
				2075.9
	$\text{P(O-}i\text{-Pr)}_3$		$\text{PPh}_2(\text{O-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl})$	2076.1
	$\text{P(OEt)}_3$			2076.3
			$\text{Ph}_2\text{Ph}$	2077.0

## Appendix A (Continued)

Type of Phosphorus Ligand				
PX <sub>3</sub>	P(OR) <sub>3</sub>	PR <sub>3</sub>	Other	$\nu$ , cm <sup>-1</sup>
		P(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN) <sub>3</sub>		2077.9
			P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Ph	2078.7
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OMe) <sub>3</sub>			2079.3
	P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>			2079.5
			P(OPh) <sub>2</sub> Ph	2079.8
			PClPh <sub>2</sub>	2080.7
			PMe <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	2080.9
PH <sub>3</sub>	P(O-2,4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Me <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>			2083.2 <sup>c</sup>
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl) <sub>3</sub>			2084.0
	P(O- <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub> , P(O- <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe) <sub>3</sub>			2084.1
	P(O- <i>o</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>			2084.6 <sup>b</sup>
	P(O- <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub>			2085.0 <sup>b</sup>
	P(O- <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Ph) <sub>3</sub>			2085.3
	P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>			2086.1 <sup>b</sup>
	P(O- <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>t</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub>		P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OPh	2086.5
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CPr, P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CEt			2086.8
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CMc			2087.3
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN) <sub>3</sub>			2087.6
	P(O- <i>o</i> -Tol- <i>p</i> -Cl) <sub>3</sub>			2088.2
	P(O- <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl) <sub>3</sub>			2089.3
		P(C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>		2090.9
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> CCl <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>			2091.7
	P(O- <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CN) <sub>3</sub>		PCl <sub>2</sub> Ph	2092.1
PCl <sub>3</sub>				2092.8
PF <sub>3</sub>				2097.0
				2110.8

$$\text{Substituent Contributions to } \nu \text{ for } \text{PX}_1\text{X}_2\text{X}_3: \nu = 2056.1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i$$

Substituent X <sub>i</sub>	X <sub>i</sub>	Substituent X <sub>i</sub>	X <sub>i</sub>
<i>t</i> -Bu	0.0	<i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe	3.4
Cy	0.1	<i>o</i> -Tol, <i>p</i> -Tol, Bz	3.5
<i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe	0.9	<i>m</i> -Tol	3.7
<i>i</i> -Pr	1.0	Ph	4.3
<i>t</i> -Bu	1.2 est	CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	4.5
Bu	1.4	<i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F	5.0
Et	1.8	<i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl	5.6
NMe <sub>2</sub>	1.9	<i>m</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F	6.0
piperidyl	2.0	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	6.1 <sup>b</sup>
Me	2.6	<i>O</i> - <i>i</i> -Pr	6.3
2,4,6-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Me <sub>3</sub>	2.7	OBu	6.5
OEt	6.8	(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /2	9.8
CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN	7.3	<i>O</i> - <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>t</i> -Bu	10.0 <sup>b</sup>
OMe, OCH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub> , OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OMe	7.7	OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN	10.5
H	8.3	<i>O</i> - <i>o</i> -Tol- <i>p</i> -Cl	11.1
<i>O</i> -2,4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Me <sub>2</sub>	9.0	C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub>	11.2
OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl, <i>O</i> - <i>o</i> -Tol, <i>O</i> - <i>p</i> -Tol, <i>O</i> - <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe	9.3	<i>O</i> - <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl	11.4
<i>O</i> - <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>i</i> -Pr	9.5 <sup>b</sup>	OCH <sub>2</sub> CCl <sub>3</sub>	11.9
<i>O</i> - <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>t</i> -Bu	9.6 <sup>b</sup>	<i>O</i> - <i>p</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CN	12.2
OPh	9.7	Cl	14.8
		F	18.2
		CF <sub>3</sub>	19.6

<sup>a</sup>  $\nu_{\text{CO}}(\text{A}_1)$  of Ni(CO)<sub>3</sub>L in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> from ref 1 unless noted otherwise. pip = piperidine. <sup>b</sup> Previously unpublished value. <sup>c</sup> This value for PH<sub>3</sub> was estimated from extrapolation of values for PH<sub>3</sub>-*n*Ph<sub>*n*</sub> (*n* = 1 to 3).

APPENDIX B. Values<sup>a</sup> of the Ligand Cone Angle  $\theta$ 

Type of Phosphorus Ligand				
PX <sub>3</sub>	P(OR) <sub>3</sub>	PR <sub>3</sub>	Other	$\theta$ , deg
PH <sub>3</sub>				87
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CR'		PH <sub>2</sub> Ph <sup>b,c</sup>	101
PF <sub>3</sub>				104
	P(OCH) <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>			106
	P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>		Me <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> PMe <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup>	107

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

Type of Phosphorus Ligand					Θ, deg
PX <sub>3</sub>	P(OR) <sub>3</sub>	PR <sub>3</sub>	Other		
P(NCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>					108
	P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>				109
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl) <sub>3</sub>				110
	P(OCH <sub>2</sub> CCl <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> <sup>a</sup>	P(CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH' <sup>b</sup>			114
			Et <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> PEt <sub>2</sub> <sup>b,d</sup>		
			P(OMe) <sub>2</sub> Ph, P(OMe) <sub>2</sub> Et		115
			P(OEt) <sub>2</sub> Ph <sup>b,c</sup>		116
		PMe <sub>3</sub>			118
			Ph <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> PPh <sub>2</sub> <sup>b,d</sup>		121
			PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph <sup>b,c</sup>		122
			PMe <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup>		124
			Ph <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> PPh <sub>2</sub> <sup>b,d</sup>		125
			Ph <sub>2</sub> P(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> PPh <sub>2</sub> <sup>b,d</sup>		127
	P(OPh) <sub>3</sub> , P(O- <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub> <sup>f</sup>		PHPh <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup>		128
	P(O- <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub> <sup>f</sup>				130
PBr <sub>3</sub>					131
		PEt <sub>3</sub> , PBu <sub>3</sub> , <sup>g</sup> PPr <sub>3</sub> , P(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN) <sub>3</sub> }	POMePh <sub>2</sub> <sup>f</sup>		132
			POEtPh <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup>		133
			PMePh <sub>2</sub> , <sup>f</sup> PEt <sub>2</sub> Ph <sup>b</sup>		136
		P(CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>			137
			PEtPh <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup>		140
	P(O- <i>o</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub> <sup>f</sup>				141
			Cy <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> PCy <sub>2</sub> <sup>b,d</sup>		142
		P( <i>i</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup>			143
		PPh <sub>3</sub> , P( <i>p</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub> , P( <i>m</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F) <sub>3</sub>			145
	P(O- <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub> <sup>a</sup>				148
	P(O- <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Ph) <sub>3</sub> <sup>a</sup>		PPh <sub>2</sub> ( <i>i</i> -Pr) <sup>b</sup>		150
P(NMe <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>					152
			PPh <sub>2</sub> ( <i>i</i> -Bu) <sup>b</sup>		157
			PPh <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub> <sup>b</sup>		158
		P( <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub> , P( <i>sec</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup>			160
		PBz <sub>3</sub> <sup>a</sup>			165
		PCy <sub>3</sub> <sup>h</sup>	PPh( <i>i</i> -Bu) <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup>		170
	P(O- <i>i</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub>				172
	P(O- <i>o</i> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> - <i>t</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub> <sup>h</sup>				175
		P(neopentyl)			~180
		P( <i>t</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub>			182
		P(C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>			184
	P(O-2,6-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Me <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> <sup>a</sup>				190
		P( <i>o</i> -Tol) <sub>3</sub>			194
		P(mesityl) <sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup>			212

<sup>a</sup> From model measurements in ref 2 unless noted otherwise. <sup>b</sup> Previously unpublished value. <sup>c</sup> Based on a "sideways" phenyl ring with  $\theta/2 = 65^\circ$ . <sup>d</sup> Values given are for half of the chelate assuming PMP angles in  $M[R_2P(CH_2)_nPR_2]$  of 74, 85, or  $90^\circ$  for  $n = 1, 2$ , or  $3$ , respectively. <sup>e</sup> Reference 250. <sup>f</sup> Reference 9. <sup>g</sup> Increased  $2^\circ$  from the value in ref 2 because PBu<sub>3</sub> should not be smaller than PEt<sub>3</sub>. <sup>h</sup> Value based in part on the degree of substitution of CO from Ni(CO)<sub>4</sub> (Figure 9).

APPENDIX C. Cone Angles<sup>a</sup> for Ligands not Bound by a Group 5 Atom

X <sup>b</sup>	R	Other	Cone angle, deg	X <sup>b</sup>	R	Other	Cone angle, deg
H			75	Br	Ph <sup>d</sup>		105
	Me		90	I			107
F			92		<i>i</i> -Pr		114
		CO, CN, N <sub>2</sub> , NO	~95 <sup>a</sup>		CH <sub>2</sub> CMe <sub>3</sub> <sup>e</sup>		120
		COCH <sub>3</sub>	100		<i>t</i> -Bu		126
Cl	Et		102			Cp	136 <sup>f</sup>
	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph		104				

<sup>a</sup> Based on a metal covalent radius of 1.32 Å. <sup>b</sup> Calculated using the covalent and van der Waals radii (Å) of the CPK models: H (0.33, 1.00), F (0.57, 1.35), Cl (0.99, 1.80), Br (1.14, 1.95), and I (1.35, 2.15). <sup>c</sup> The covalent and van der Waals radii of the CPK -C≡ atom lead to a cone angle of  $113^\circ$ . This must be an overestimate since group 6 M(CO)<sub>6</sub> complexes are very stable. A  $\theta$  for CO slightly larger than  $90^\circ$  is suggested by the angles in Mn<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub> (Table VIII) and HMn(CO)<sub>5</sub> (structure 102). <sup>d</sup> The maximum and minimum half angles are 85 and  $40^\circ$ . <sup>e</sup> Essentially the same cone angle was obtained for CH<sub>2</sub>SiMe<sub>3</sub>, assuming a 0.96 Å covalent radius for Si. <sup>f</sup> An M-Cp distance of 2.03 Å was assumed, as reported for CpWCl(CF<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> by J. L. Davidson, M. Green, D. W. A. Sharp, F. G. A. Stone, and A. J. Welch, *Chem. Commun.*, 706 (1974).

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